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The Bombay Chronicle

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PRICE ONE ANNA.

FAITH IN GOVT'S SENSE OF JUSTICE DESTROYED

—SIKHS' "MANIFESTO"

"Cuts At The Very Root Of Democratic System"

PROTEST TO PARLIAMENT AGAINST "ONE-SIDED CONSTITUTION"

Sikh Leaders On Communal Award

The decision cuts at the very root of the democratic system of Government:

FAITH IN GOVT. SHAKEN.

It has shaken the faith of the Sikhs in the British Government's sense of justice and fairplay.

By establishing an absolute religious and Communal majority, the Government have permanently banished the possibility of formation of parties on non-Communal lines.

This is in effect the withering denunciation of the Communal award made in the course of a statement issued by eight prominent Sikh leaders including three knights.

"IN PROVINCE THEY RULED!"

The manifesto proceeds:—

The Muslims asked for one seat more than the combined representation of all the other communities but they have been given seven.

The Europeans in Bengal who are less than half per cent of the population are given ten per cent representation in the Bengal Council while the Sikhs with 13 per cent of the Punjab population are reduced to a position of subordination in a province which they ruled and in which they have the largest stake.

APPEAL TO PARLIAMENT.

Concluding the signatories appeal to the British Parliament not to consent to the coercion of a large population against their will into such a one-sided constitution.

REWARD FOR THEIR LOYALTY

SIMLA, Aug. 17. The decision of His Majesty's Government has shaken the faith of the Sikhs in the British Government's sense of justice and fair-play," declare eight Sikh leaders in a statement on the Communal Award.

The signatories are Sir Jogindra Singh, Sir Sunder Singh Majithia, Raja Sir Daljit Singh, Sardar Ujjal Singh, Sardar Sampuran Singh, Sardar Sant Singh, Bhagat Jaswant Singh and Gyan Kartar Singh.

The statement declares:— "The decision establishes a Muslim communal majority in a Province like the Punjab, where other communities pay about two-thirds of the revenue of the province. The small Muslim majority in the population is the result of the northern districts which came into the Punjab as a result of Sikh conquests.

PROMISES. "The promises held out to the Sikh community have not been fulfilled. We have not even been given the benefit of our increase in the population, and the weightage that automatically accrues on it, while the Muslims not only retain their considerable weightage in the six provinces but have been given more than they have asked for in the Punjab. They asked for one seat more than the combined representation of all the other communities, but they have been given seven (vide Sir Fazl-i-Husain's resolution of November 1918, the note prepared for the Simon Commission by Sir Fazl-i-Husain and Malik Feroz Khan Noon, and the recommendations of the Provincial Reforms Committee).

BALANCING POWER.

"At the first Round Table Conference in private negotiations with the Prime Minister in the chair, the Muslim delegates were willing to accept 50 per cent representation for their community in the Punjab, but the decision of the Government ensures them 91 seats, i.e., 52 per cent, as they

are likely to secure two seats from the Labour constituency which the Award has left out of account, an omission which is not worthy of a Government.

"The Europeans in Bengal who are less than half per cent of the population, are given ten per cent representation in the Bengal Council and allowed to hold the balance, while the Sikhs, with 13 per cent of the Punjab population and paying about 40 per cent of the provincial revenues, with an unchallenged record of loyal services, running hundreds of their educational institutions and thousands of religious shrines, are reduced to a position of subordination in a province which they ruled, and in which they have the largest stake.

COMMUNAL PARTIES.

By establishing an absolute religious and communal majority of 52 per cent, the Government have permanently banished the possibility of the formation of parties on non-communal lines and all chances of communal agreement by communities themselves. The decision cuts at the very root of the democratic system of government. The Sikh community is anxious to secure a National Government not only for the Punjab, but the whole of India, and can never submit to such a decision, and would rather tolerate the existing constitution than accept the new which, in the name of democracy, aims at perpetuating communal differences by setting a single community in permanent authority, thus putting the clock of progress back by several decades.

APPEAL FOR FAIRPLAY.

"The Award has an air of finality about it, in the name of democracy and self-determination it can never be the purpose of the British Government and we believe it can never receive the approval of the world, to force half the population of the province against its wishes into a position of subordination or to enforce a new constitution without its consent. We are confident that the British Parliament, with its tra-

FOREIGN GOVT. IS HELPLESS

Reforms Should Be Carried Out By People

LOTHIAN'S PLEA FOR CO-OPERATION

LONDON, Aug. 18. Referring to the communal decision Lord Lothian, speaking at Falkland said:

"We are on the eve of an undoubtedly momentous session of Parliament for India. Two broad principles emerge from the deliberations of the last few years which must underlie any proposals which will be submitted to Parliament. The first is that, parliament must give effect to the principle of responsible government as defined in the pronouncement of August, 1917 and as reinforced by Mr. MacDonald's declaration in December last, which was approved by both Houses of Parliament."

CASE FOR RESPONSIBLE GOVT.

Liberals, he added, would have no difficulty in fully accepting the principle of responsible government. India was pulsing with reform movements of every kind. History had showed that while Foreign Government could establish Law and Order and maintain peace, it could not initiate social and religious reforms which could only be carried out by representatives of people themselves. For this reason, if for no other, responsible Government was urgently necessary to enable India to experiment in social reforms which no British Raj could undertake.

The second principle was the paramount importance of maintaining unity in India. He continued:

"The guiding principles of our Indian policy should be Unity and Responsible Government, the application of which was embodied in the words 'Federation, Responsibility and Safeguards.' To succeed in translating this broad policy into practical constitution would need active, mutual and trusting co-operation of the peoples of both countries.

READY TO CO-OPERATE.

"So far as my brief experience of India is concerned, I am convinced that there is overwhelming mass of opinion in India ready to co-operate with Britain in putting into effect a sane and liberal constitution. It only is present-day suspicions, often deliberately aroused, can be replaced by confidence. I am equally sure that a vast majority of people in Britain favour the greatest measure of Self-Government compatible with peace and unity in India. I cannot believe it to be impossible to secure British Indian co-operation which is essential to the task to which we have jointly set our hands."

"TWO MAIN MENACES."

There were two main menaces to the development of cordial co-operation between India and Britain. The first was the diehard mind representing a small section which seemingly for the time being had enlisted the formidable support of Mr. Winston Churchill. The diehard had before their eyes the India of Kipling days which no longer existed. Instead, there was India which was brought into existence by a century of Western education. The second menace was the Indian equivalent to British extremism, namely the spirit of Civil Disobedience.—Reuter.

ditions of democracy and sense of justice and fairplay, will never consent to the coercion of a large population against their will into such a one-sided constitution. We would, at the same time, appeal to our community to exercise control and act in a constitutional manner and prepare itself (1) to secede from the northern districts of the Punjab, (2) to organise opinion to exercise self-determination and (3) to maintain peace and good relations with sister communities.—A.P.

BENGAL GOVT'S DOUBLE DEFEAT

Municipal Bill In Council NO APPROVAL OF LOCAL GOVT.

CALCUTTA, Aug. 18. In the Bengal Council, to-day the Government suffered two defeats in connection with the Municipal Bill.

The Council rejected by 45 to 41 votes the amendment of Minister B.P. Singh Roy, providing that the election of the Municipal Chairman shall be subject to the approval of the local Government.

The second defeat was sustained when the House by 37 votes to 16 rejected the amendment of the Minister providing that the delegation of powers by the Municipal chairman to the Vice-Chairman shall be subject to the approval of the local Government.—A.P.

"SEPERATION OF SIND IS CERTAINTY"

Price On Premier's Award

KARACHI, Aug. 18. Commenting on the communal award, Mr. E. L. Price, M.L.A., says, "You have only to look at the composition of the Bombay Legislature, including Sind, and without Sind, to realise how much Bombay stands to gain in homogeneity and manageability, as well as financially, by the separation of Sind. I look on the separation of Sind as an absolute certainty, because it is the only method possible for allowing, nay forcing a new Sind to develop her potential resources and become a self-supporting and self-respecting unit within a decade. Tied to Bombay, and with Bombay still supplying Sind's deficits, Sind, even the new Sind, would never be self-supporting, but remain in the degradation of beggary."

Price adds: "If the terms of the award are embodied as fundamental in the constitution, by what means adjustments will be made, when necessitated by changes in population, is a point of extreme importance to the new Sind where population must rapidly increase both by fecundity and immigration in the next few years. It would be better for our constitutional pundits to turn their attention to this practical problem, than simply waste their breath in railing at the award.—A.P.

"Award Creates Keener Divisions"

(From A Correspondent)

JAIPUR, Aug. 18. Interviewed by a press representative on the Communal Award Seth Govindas said that the Congress stood entirely for nationalism, while the Government Award will make communal tension much worse. It will not only make Hindus and Mahomedans fight more bitterly, but also create keener divisions amongst the so-called high Hindus and the Depressed Classes. While it will keep the existing class war between the Zamindars and the Peasants, and between the Capitalists and the Workers.

STOP PRESS

SETALVAD ON AWARD.

Sir Chimanlal Setalvad in a statement on the Communal Award says:

Under the circumstances Indians having by their own failure invited the decision nothing is left for them but to make the best of a bad bargain and submit to it provisionally and proceed with the further and important stages of framing the constitution, if the British Government will make it possible for them to co-operate in doing so by restoration of the Conference method in its essentials.

NAOOMAL SCORES CENTURY

All-India v. Derbyshire

LONDON, Aug. 18. At the end of the second day's play in the cricket match between All-India and Derbyshire, Indians had scored 205 in their first innings.

Derbyshire scored 168 in their second innings.

Resuming their first innings against Derbyshire to-day in fine weather and on good wicket, Indians had collected 183 runs for seven wickets by lunchtime.

A feature of morning's play was the collapse of Indian batting after the fall of the third wicket when the total stood at 161. Thereafter Indians lost 4 wickets, including those of Nazir Ali and Naidu, for the addition of a bare 22 runs to the total.

WAZIR ALI-NAOOMAL PARTNERSHIP.

Play opened promisingly, Wazir Ali and Naoomal, the opening pair who remained unbeaten at the end of the first day's play, carrying the score to 119 before Wazir Ali was dismissed smartly by Elliott of Mitchell. Wazir Ali scored 38 and with Naoomal was concerned in the first opening century partnership of the tour which they obtained in 90 minutes. Naoomal remained to obtain his individual century, but after adding a single to that score was clean-bowled by Pope. The out-going batsman had played a brilliant innings which lasted two hours and twenty minutes.

NAIDU'S BRIGHT CRICKET.

Nazir Ali was dismissed leg-before to Mitchell for duck. Naidu who came fourth played bright cricket which included two consecutive sixers off Townsend, but when he had scored 31 he was caught out by Pope off Mitchell.

Naidu followed but was bowled by Townsend for two while Limudi who came next was stumped by Elliott off Mitchell when he had scored only three runs.

The last wicket to fall before lunch was Paila's that batsman being caught and bowled by Townsend for duck.

At lunch time Jangirsingh was not out with three runs and the total stood at 183 runs for 7 wickets.

When play was resumed after lunch Indians' first innings concluded for an addition of 22 runs to the pre-lunch total.

SCORES:—

INDIANS—First Innings.
Wazir Ali st Elliott b Mitchell 38
Naoomal b Pope 101
Nazir Ali 1-b-w Mitchell 31
Naidu c Pope b Mitchell 31
Nave 1-b-w Townsend 2
Limudi st Elliott b Mitchell 0
Paila c and b Townsend 0
Jangirsingh batting 3
Jehangir Khan (not out) 3
Amarsingh b Townsend 17
Extras 5

Total (for 7 wks) 205

DERBYSHIRE—2nd Innings.

Richardson (not out) 32
Lee c Nazir Ali b Naidu 4
Townsend b Amarsingh 5
Smith c Naidu b Jehangir Khan 13
Worthington c Nazir Ali b Amarsingh 15
Clarke (batting) 2
(Total for 4 wks at tea) 72
—Reuter.

DULEEP RESTING

Will Proceed To Australia

LONDON, Aug. 18.

Duleepsinhji is resting at the Jam Sahib's house at Staines. He has not been well for some weeks, having pulled muscle at Lords and continued playing against medical advice. His illness is not serious, and he hopes to play against Yorkshire on August 27. He will certainly proceed to Australia, despite rumours.—Reuter.

"NOT IDEAL SOLUTION OF COMMUNAL PROBLEM"

Sir T. B. Sapru On Premier's Award

"NOT PREPARED TO CONDEMN IT OR DOUBT 'MAC'S' BONA-FIDES"

ALLAHABAD, August 18. Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru has issued the following statement on the communal award:—

He says: "The award is certainly not an ideal solution of the communal problem, but no solution that is not based on mutual agreements or understandings can afford general satisfaction. That it has provoked so much hostile criticism must be tempered by the following considerations:—

- (1) we could have and should have ourselves arrived at an amicable settlement, but did not or could not;
- (2) it does not bar out an agreed settlement even now;
- (3) its operation is limited in duration and electoral arrangements can be revised after ten years, with the assent of the communities affected for the ascertainment of which suitable means will be devised;

NEXT TO IMPOSSIBLE.

(4) strict conformity to abstract principles of democratic representation in the absence of mutual agreement between the communities appears to be next to impossible and any variation from those principles is bound to disappoint one party or the other, or possibly all. There is no doubt that general elections unqualified by any thing else would be the most democratic form of representation, but in the existing circumstances to achieve that end without mutual agreement seems to me to be an impossible task. The communal majority in any province cuts across the principle of responsible government, but here again the question to my mind is not one of abstract political principle but of finding a temporary practical solution, and no such solution in the absence of an agreement can be free from serious objections.

NO CONDEMNATION, NO QUESTION OF "BONA-FIDES".

Again, the provision as to the representation of Depressed Classes, whose interests I should like to see effectively protected, might have been different from what they are, and so also provisions regarding the representation of women who did not want any special or communal electorates; but in judging of the award I have taken into consideration the totality of the circumstances in which it has been given; and I am not prepared to condemn it or call into question the good faith of the Prime Minister whose task was undoubtedly the most unenviable and the most difficult.

"The real test of British statesmanship," concluded Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru, "will be whether the Present Government and Parliament are prepared to give India real self-Government in the provinces and at the centre. For answer to that question we must wait a while."—A.P.

"AMBEDKAR DUPED"

Rajah's Challenge To Pact-Makers

(From Our Special Correspondent) Award until the proportion agreed to by them for other minorities is conceded?

SIMLA, Aug. 18. Rao Bahadur M. C. Rajah has prepared for the press a most interesting comparative statement showing the position of the various minorities under the award, as compared to the Minorities Pact, arrived at in London.

MUSLIMS AND EUROPEANS SCORE.

The statement shows that under that pact, the Depressed Classes were to receive 237 seats, whereas the award gives them only 71. As regards the Muslims, they were to receive 480 seats, and they have been given 477 seats. Similarly the Europeans under the Pact were to receive 73 seats and they have received 61.

With the exception of the Muslims and Europeans who get practically the same as they wanted under the Pact, all other minorities, and most particularly the Depressed Classes have not received the share proposed in the Pact.

CHALLENGE TO PACT-MAKERS

Thus Indian Christians were to receive under the Pact 30 seats and get 21. Anglo-Indians were to receive 22 and get 12. Mr. Rajah emphasises that the signatories to the Pact made it abundantly clear both in the Pact and during the R. T. C. discussions that they would stand by each other, and that they would not accept a decision which went materially against that Pact. Mr. Rajah asks "Will the Muslims and Europeans denounce the

UNFAIR TO REJECT IT!

Sir Ali Imam On Premier's Award

RANCHI, Aug. 18.

In an interview to the Associated Press on the Communal Award Sir Ali Imam said:

"The country having agreed to the Prime Minister giving his award on the communal question it would be unfair on the part of any one community to reject the award, particularly inter-communal settlement is left when the door for non-official is open.

The award should be accepted and worked till the communities decide among themselves upon a more acceptable one."—A.P.

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A 5332.

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N R 7791

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5387

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A PRIZE OF Rs. 500/- is offered for the best design with estimates for the proposed new Municipal Offices comprising of ground floor and first floor to be constructed at a rough cost of one lakh or thereabout.

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The Prizes will be awarded by the Committee of Judges for the purpose who will not be bound to give any reasons for their decision. Councilors or Municipal Servants of Hyderabad Municipality are not allowed to compete.

(Sd.) J. E. KIRPALANI, Municipal Engineer, Hyderabad Municipality.
5334

Public Notices.

The Tata Iron & Steel Co., Ltd.

JAMSHEDPUR, TATANAGAR, B. N. Rly.

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Graduates who desire admission should apply without delay to the Director, Jamshedpur Technical Institute, Via Tatanagar, B. N. Rly. No travelling allowance, medical fee or other expenses are payable by the Company in respect of any application.

No application will be considered after October 1st, 1932.
J. J. GHANDY, Actg. General Manager, The Tata Iron & Steel Co., Ltd., Jamshedpur.
15th August, 1932.
5394

Legal Notices.

Bombay High Court

SUIT NO. 663 OF 1932.
HEMCHAND AMCHAND: Plaintiff
Versus
RATILAL CHIMANLAL: Defendant.

HEARING of the above suit, filed against you RATILAL CHIMANLAL for recovering Rs. 2,000/- interest and costs is fixed for 14th September, 1932, when ex-parte decree will be passed if you don't appear with your evidence.

(Sd.) MANCHERSHAW B. CHOTHIA & CO.,
Plaintiff's Attorneys,
14, Hummum Street,
Fort, Bombay.
5395.

PROCLAMATION

BOMBAY TO WIT—By virtue of a Precept to me directed, I hereby proclaim and give notice that the Fourth Sessions of 1932 of Oyer and Terminer, and General Gaol Delivery will be held before the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, at the Court House on TUESDAY, the 13th September, 1932, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon for the trial of all crimes and offences committed within its jurisdiction.

For further particulars see Bombay Government Gazette, Part II dated 18th August, 1932, at page 1630.

Dated this 18th day of August, 1932.
KIRABHAI FRECHMANJI, Sheriff of Bombay.
5399

Public Notices

NOTICE

OFFERS ARE INVITED by Messrs. CURRIMBOY EBRAHIM & SONS LTD., which to reach them by 31st August, 1932, at 12/14, Outram Road, Fort, Bombay, for old Spinning Machinery, lying in the Compound of THE CURRIMBOY MILLS CO., LTD., at De-1'sle Road, Parel and which could be inspected between 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. during working of the Mills.
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Unserviceable stores such as kerosene and other oil tins, powder, shovels, iron and steel articles, empty drums, pick-axes, hospital and motor accessories, tanks, carts, engineering stores, pipes, barrels, hose, wheels, rubber and leather scrap, lamps, E-wire type writing machine, tubes and tyres, cylinders, iron beams, trolley wheels and waggons corrugated sheets, etc., etc.

A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AN UNIQUE OPPORTUNITY TO PURCHASE VERY VALUABLE PROPERTIES.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE IMMOVABLE PROPERTIES SITUATE AT THE JUNCTION OF KAMATIPURA BAZAR ROAD AND KAMATIPURA 2ND STREET, VITHALWADY, TELWADY, MASJID STREET CROSS LANE, AND COOMBARWADA STREET DADAR.

Under instructions from Messrs. Payne & Co., Attorneys for the Mortgagee Mr. Haji Ahmed Mahomed Bhiwandiwala and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagees Mr. Omer Teyb Aha Sharif and Sulman Teyb Aha Sharif in exercise of the power of sale vested in the Mortgagee under a Mortgage, dated the 25th October, 1929, Messrs. BENNETT & CO. will sell by Public Auction the following properties on the dates mentioned below:—

LOT NO. 3.—On MONDAY, the 22nd August, 1932, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.) on the premises:—

All those pieces of quit and ground rent land now joined into one with dwelling house at the junction of Kamatipura Bazar Road and Kamatipura 2nd Street, about 256 sq. yards, Street Nos. 133-140-140A and bounded on the East by Kamatipura Bazar Road, on the West by the property of Eappa Govindor, on the North by a sweepers' passage and beyond that by the property of Khairaj Rama and on the South by Kamatipura 2nd Street.

LOT NO. 4.—On TUESDAY, the 23rd August, 1932, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.) on the premises:—

LOT NO. 4.—All that piece of Fazzandari land with dwelling house at Telwady, about 107 sq. yards, Street Nos. 23 to 27 and bounded on the North by Telwady, on the South by Haji Jiva's property on the East by the property of Damodar Narayan and on the West by the property of Bhimji Lalji.

LOT NO. 2.—On THURSDAY, the 25th August 1932 at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.) on the premises:—

LOT NO. 2.—All that piece of quit and ground rent land with dwelling house at Masjid Street Cross Lane, about 125 sq. yards, Street No. 3 and bounded on the East by a sweepers' passage, on the West by Masjid Street Cross Lane, on the North by the property of Jithan Ockhu and on the South by the property of Ismail Haji Ibrahim.

LOT NO. 5.—On FRIDAY, the 26th August, 1932, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.) on the premises.

All that piece of land formerly consisting of several pieces of land partly of Government, Toka land and partly of Mahim (Bombay) Pension and Tax with dwelling house at Dadar Road, and Coombarwada Street, Dadar, the pieces of Government Toka land at Dadar Road, bearing Street Nos. 1059 to 1063 about 4440 sq. yards, and piece of Mahim Pension and Tax land at Coombarwada Road being portion of a larger plot of land which admeasures about 4564 sq. yards and which larger plot bears Street Nos. 757, 758, 758A, and admeasuring about 8344 sq. yards and the entire premises herein described admeasuring in the aggregate about 4528 sq. yards and bounded on the East partly by the property of Haji Valli Karim and partly by the property of Dharamdas Atmaram on the West partly by the property of Martin Ho DeSouza and partly by the property of the Church of R. S. D. Salvaco, on the North by the property of Pedro Antonio and on the South by the Public passage.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Payne & Co., Attorneys for the Mortgagee at Mercantile Bank Building, Esplanade Road, Fort, or to the undersigned, on the

BENNETT AND CO.

STILL DRAWING HUGE CROWDS

SARASWATI CINETONE'S FIRST MARATHI TALKIE

SHYAM SUNDER

with
Master Modak (the new Bal Gandharva)
and Miss Shanta Apte
(Minerva of the Deccan)

Daily: 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m.

WEST-END TALKIES

LAMINGTON ROAD, and CHARNI ROAD.

PUBLIC RAID KRISHNA CINEMA!

WHY? To Witness The Marvellous Mythological Hindi Talkie

KRISHNAVATAR

Most Powerful Indian Talkie Ever Produced
BEST MUSIC & DELIGHTFUL SONGS

WITH

SHANTAKUMARI & others.

Story by M. G. DAVE

Please Note the Time Daily at 5, 8, and 11 P.M.

KRISHNA CINEMA

DUBASH THEATRE.

NEW CHARNI ROAD.

THE EXCELSIOR

To-day at 6-30 and 10 P.M.
THE PICTURE THAT HAS TAKEN BOMBAY BY STORM.
"SUNSHINE SUSIE"
with
RENATE MULLER
JACK HULBERT

THE EMPIRE

To-day at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
Tempests of Human Emotions in a Drama of Love and Revenge.

"Fifty Fathoms Deep"
Featuring
JACK HOLT

THE EMPRESS

To-day at 6-30 and 10 p.m.

"PARIS"
with
JACK BUCHANAN
IRENE BORDONI

OPERA HOUSE

To-day at 6-30 P.M.

"SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL"

BY SPECIAL REQUEST
TO-MORROW AT 3, 6 and 10 P.M.
THREE PERFORMANCES

"HAMLET"
By
WILLIAM SHAKESPEARE

SUNDAY 21ST AT 3 and 6-30 P.M.
TWO PERFORMANCES

JULIUS CAESAR
By
WILLIAM SHAKESPEARE

THE GREATEST PALMIST AND ASTROLOGER
PROF. "ARIEL"
54, Mahendra Mansions,
Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.
Hours: 2 a.m. to 6 p.m.

"ARIEL" RACE TIPS for Poona Races a specialty.
Season Rate ... Rs. 200
Daily Cards ... Rs. 25
Telephone 21933

WESTERN INDIA

Life Insurance Co., Ltd.,
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Fifth Valuation Out

New Bonus per thousand per Annum

ENDOWMENT Rs. 20

and
WHOLE LIFE Rs. 25

No other Company of the same age in India can show equal results.

Re: Agency and other particulars, please apply

Manager.



EXCELLENT ANTISEPTIC TOILET SOAP FOR DAILY BATH WHICH KEEPS THE SKIN, COMPLEXION, AND HAIR FRESH AND CLEAN. STOPS HAIR FALLING, CHECKS INFECTION AND CURES SKIN-DISEASES. HEALTH PRESERVER DURING EPIDEMICS. FREE FROM ANIMAL FAT.

THE NEEM CHEMICAL & INDUSTRIAL WORKS

SOLE AGENTS:
RAJA & SONS, Raichur.

HYDROCELE

Provakar Oil Rs. 2. The best approved remedy for all types of Orchitis, Elephantiasis, Hernia, etc. Application removes pain at once and reduces size and weight soon. A single trial will convince. KAVIRAJ R. SHASTRI, B.A., Kancharpara (Bazgal).

CITY AND SUBURBS

TO-DAY.

Hindu—Shravan Vaid 3, 1988.
 Parsi—Aspandad 17, 1301.
 Muslim—Rahmat Akbar 16, 1351.
 Sunrise—6h. 21m.
 Sunset—7h. 4m.
 Hightide—1.23, 13.45.
 Lowtide—7.18, 19.52.

Phases of the moon:—Last quarter 24th Aug. 0h. 51m. p.m.; New moon, 1st Sept. 1h. 25m. a.m.

Harwood League: Irish Fusiliers vs. B. B. and C. I. Railway, Coopers, 5-45 p.m.

SATURDAY, August 20.

S. S. Maloja with homeward mails sails at 1 p.m.
 Harwood League, K. O. S. B.'s vs. A.ached Section, Coopers, 5-45 p.m.

TO-DAY'S INDIAN RADIO PROGRAMME.

12 noon selection of Gramophone Records; 5.30 p.m. Items of Interest; 7 p.m. Recitation of Holy Koran by Mouvi Gulam Mohamed Kamar; Light Music by P. N. Dewolker (vocals); 9 p.m. News in Hindi New York Opening, Liverpool Closing and Bombay Current Prices.

PARSI CO-OPERATIVE PHILANTHROPIC SOCIETY.

Under the auspices of the Municipal welfare Institute, a public lecture will be delivered in the "Improvement Trust Hall" to-day (Friday), at 5.45 p.m. (S.T.) by Mr. Framji Billa, L.C.E., on "Advantages of Parsi Co-operative Philanthropy and how it will solve the economic problems of Parsi Tenants, Students and Investors." Mr. Muncherji Joshi, L.C.E., will preside.

POSTAL NOTICE.

Mails for Colombo and Australia per S.S. "Cathay" will be closed at the General Post Office at 9.0 a.m. to-day (Friday). Instead of 4.0 p.m. on Saturday as previously notified.

A meeting of the Bengalee residents of Bombay was held under the presidency of Dr. A. C. Das at the residence of Mr. S. C. Banerjee, Slesher Road, on the 14th instant at 8.30 p.m. It was decided in the meeting to celebrate Sree Durza Puja this year in Bombay. Office bearers were elected with Dr. A. C. Das as president.

TO-DAY!

THE GRAND FINALE
 CLOSING DAY COMMEMORATION.

MATINEE AT 4 P. M.
 OF

MATA HARI

At Bombay's Leading Talkie House

THE CAPITOL

LATE 3 SHOWS TO-NIGHT
 4, 6-30 & 10 P. M.

THE ONE AND ONLY THING
 ENGAGING EVERYONE'S
 ATTENTION

MATA HARI
MATA HARI

STARRING THE ONE & ONLY

GRETA GARBO

With a Notable Cast

RAMON NOVARRO
LIONEL BARRYMORE
LEWIS STONE—KAREN MORLEY
 A Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer Super

Also a New Cartoon of
FLIP THE FROG

Free List Entirely Suspended!
 BOOKING OPEN FROM 10 A.M.

THE RIALTO
 LAST NIGHT AT 6-30 & 10 P. M.

Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer's Comedy.

STEPPING OUT

Starring—
REGINALD DENNY
CHARLOTTE GREENWOOD

TO-MORROW:

JOHN BOLES

IN THE DRAMATIC SMASH

"SEED"

Bombay Secretariat
"Raids" Arrests

36 Persons Include Three
 "Emergency Councillors"

Crowds of people who lined the pavement in front of the Secretariat, Bombay, indulging in shouting Congress slogans were chased away by the police on Thursday evening.

A "raid" on the Secretariat announced by the Congress provided the occasion for the demonstrations.

"RAID" ON SECRETARIAT. In spite of the fact that the police intercepted and took into custody a batch of "raiders" on their way to the Secretariat and arrested by surprise another party of men when they were said to be actually donning Congress uniforms with the intention of marching on the Secretariat, two men apparently from among the crowds dashed forward and tried to cut through the police cordon with a view to enter the Secretariat.

They were grappled by policemen and officers and put under arrest the sequel to which were the demonstrations on the part of the crowds.

36 ARRESTS. The "raid" culminated in the arrest of 36 persons including the three members of the 33rd "Emergency Council" of Bombay.

The Secretariat building was surrounded and strongly guarded by policemen and officers. The "raid" was to come off at 4.30 p.m. but before that the police visited the garden attached to the Prince of Wales Museum where they found a batch of men, some of whom it is stated were hurriedly donning Congress uniforms with a view to take part in the function. They were taken into custody. Another batch of men headed by members of the "Emergency Council" who were on their way to the Secretariat were also arrested.

DEMONSTRATORS CHASED AWAY.

Crowds lingered for a long time in front of the Secretariat. Two men suddenly sprang forward and attempted to cut through the cordon of police. The crowds then indulged in demonstrations and the police chased them away.

BOYCOTTING

B. I. S. N. SHIP'S

BOMBAY, Thursday.

The dictator and the secretary of the Mandvi District Congress Committee, arrested by the Pydhonie police this morning while pocketing a Borha's firm dealing in rice, were put up before Mr.

UNEMPLOYMENT

AMONG GRADUATES

BOMBAY, Thursday.

A committee of nine Senators was appointed to consider and recommend ways and means to tackle the "graduate unemployment" problem at the final meeting of the Senate of the University of Bombay held this afternoon in the Convocation Hall.

The following is the personnel of the Committee:—
 Prof. P. A. Wadia (Chairman), Mr. K. T. Saah, Prof. D. R. Gadgil, Dr. T. S. Wheeler, Rao Bahadur R. R. Kale, Mr. A. M. Kaji, Mr. P. B. Advani, Major S. L. Bhatia and Principal M. J. Antia.

The Senate agreed to the following resolution of Mr. K. T. Saah as amended by Mr. Maknaji J. Mehta:—
 "TACKLING UNEMPLOYMENT. The Senate is of opinion that the incidence of unemployment among University graduates has assumed serious proportions; and, therefore, appoints a Committee to consider and recommend ways and means of remedying this and the Committee be directed to expedite their report so as to make same available for consideration by the Senate at its next meeting in January 1933.

In moving the above resolution, Mr. K. T. Saah remarked that in India four persons out of five were unemployed in the sense that they had no direct means of livelihood.

Principal N. M. Shah seconded the proposition.
 "NOT ITS FUNCTION." In opposing the motion, observed that it could not be the direct function of the University to look after the unemployed graduates. The University would not be worth the

G. R. Khairaz, Presidency Magistrate, Second Court, Mazagaon, charged with assisting the operations of an illegal body.

The magistrate sentenced the dictator to six months and the secretary to four months' rigorous imprisonment under sec. 17(1) Criminal Law Amendment Act. Sergeant Twiss, giving evidence, stated that the police received information through the "Congress Bulletin" and Congress handbills that the "Mandvi dictator" would picket the firm or Messrs. Hassan Premji, who were importing rice by the British India Steam Navigation Company's ships and went there with some police constables this morning at 11 a.m. to Frere Road. He noticed that the accused, followed by a big crowd, came in a procession to the firm and began preventing people from entering the premises of the firm is the firm refused to boycott the B. I. S. N. Company. The police arrested them.

PICKETING AND...
SELLING BULLETINS

Number Of Arrests
 In Bombay

BOMBAY, Thursday.

Three persons, who were arrested yesterday for distributing unauthorized news-sheets were charged to-day before Sir H. P. Dastur, Chief Presidency Magistrate. One of them was sentenced to four months' rigorous imprisonment while the other two were given six months' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 30.

Two more were sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment each. They were arrested yesterday while picketing the firm of Tilakchand Ratanchand at Dongri Street.

One year's rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 50 was the sentence passed on a person for disobeying the police Commissioners order directing him to report himself to the police.

The accused was released on parole on August 3, and served with a notice directing him to report himself to the police. He failed to do so, but surrendered to the police yesterday.

Released On Parol

BOMBAY, Thursday.

Six persons who were arrested under the Emergency Powers Ordinance some time back, were released to-day on parole.

name, if it dabbled into the question of unemployment.

Rao Bahadur R. R. Kale moved an amendment that the matter be referred back to the Syndicate.

Principal T. K. Sahani seconded the amendment.
 When put to vote the amendment was lost.
 Mr. K. T. Saah, in replying to the debate, said that it was no use prejudging what the Committee would say. Preliminary data would have to be collected by the Committee before submitting their report to the Senate at their January meeting.

The motion was adopted by 27 to 20.
 GRADUATE ELECTORS. The Senate agreed to institute diplomas in some subjects, but the question of selecting them and other details regarding instruction in those subjects was referred back to the Syndicate.

The following amended resolution was then carried:—
 "That the senate are of opinion that the period of years required under the existing statutes for a graduate to be qualified as elector at the university senate elections should be dropped and the statutes relating to the same be amended so as to qualify all graduates of this university to be placed on the electoral roll for the Senate elections on payment of the prescribed fee.

After adjourning the remaining four items to the January meeting, the Senate concluded its sitting.

STERLING-DOLLAR
CROSS RATE

Latest Quotations

(Special Service for
 "The Chronicle")

T T ON LONDON	
New York, Aug 18	
Previous closing	3.47 3/4
To-day's closing	3.49 3/4
T T ON NEW YORK	
London, Aug 18	
Previous closing	3.47 3/4
To-day's opening	3.47 5/8
To-day's closing	3.47 7/8

Lost His Eye, But Saved
By Specs

SUB-INSPECTOR NARRATES STORY
 OF CHASE AND ENCOUNTER WITH
 DAWOOD GANI

BOMBAY, Thursday.

Further evidence was recorded to-day in the court of Mr. I. N. Mehta, Presidency Magistrate, Fourth Court, in the case against Dawood Gani, alleged to be a notorious gangster.

Dawood stands charged under section 307, I. P. C. (attempted murder of two police officers.) Sub-inspector Sorabji and Inspector Bhalkal gave evidence for the prosecution and narrated the exciting experience of the party which raided a house in Bapu Khote Street on the night of March 8, 1926.

Sub-inspector, Bhalkal stated that he could recognise the accused who rushed out of the sweepers' lane. He fired a shot at the witness and Sub-inspector Raj and a police constable who were waiting on the road.

"I was taken aback because of the sudden firing. A bullet passed from a short distance in front of me."

"Assisted by other police officers and several police constables and members of the public who had collected, I followed the accused and chased him. He went on firing in front and entering Anwar Street, disappeared."

GANG CASE.

Sub-inspector, Sorabji, who was also a victim of the revolver shots alleged to have been fired by the accused on the night of March 8, 1926, and in consequence lost his right eye, was the first witness for the day. He said that he was in the police party that raided a house in Jamli Mahalla (Bapu Khote Street) in search of Dawood Gani, who was wanted in a gang case which the police were investigating.

WALKING ALONG.

While walking along the stair case of that house, witness saw a man in a white shirt, a dhoti and a waist coat trying to come down. Noticing the police that man retraced his steps. The police went up searched a room and arrested four persons, who were there. On inquiries they learnt that Dawood Gani had just then left the place and they went to the square (chawk) in his search. In the meantime they were told that some one had jumped into the adjoining building. Witness and Inspector Dyer came down and saw Sub-inspector Raj and police constable near the sweepers' lane. They began to look into that lane and were told by a witness Maran Jeevan that the man was hiding in a latrine at the end of the lane.

SUDDEN SHOTS.

Witness then said: "I went with Inspector Dyer to the latrine. We found the door bolted from inside. I knocked at it. Then we suddenly heard that the inside latch was raised and the door opened. I tried to shut it. Just then a hand holding a revolver came out and a shot was fired. I heard three shots. The very first shot hit me in the right eye. I caught hold of that hand and tried to snatch the revolver. Another shot was fired, which hit me in the right arm. I then let go the hold of the hand. Taking out my revolver I fired three shots into the latrine. I then sat down. The door of the latrine was flung open and the man rushed out. I could see that he was the same man whom I had seen trying to come down the staircase. I was then taken to the hospital where I became unconscious."

BULLET IN THE HEAD.

Replying to the magistrate, witness said that when the shots were fired there was no light as the two men holding lamps had probably retired on hearing the very first shot.

Witness further stated that for 40 days he was in the hospital. As a result of the injury he lost the use of his right eye and had the bullet still in his head.

The witness identified a broken pair of specs that he had on at the time of the incident. Putting the pair of specs on his eyes he added: "These are my glasses. Sir, I was saved because of them. The glass broke the speed of the bullet."

Dawood Gani minutely examined the broken pieces of the glass and requested his Counsel Mr. Kantilal Thakore to have a look at them.

The magistrate asked the accused if he wanted to ask the witness any questions now or whether he would do so at the sessions in the High Court.

Accused—Are you sending the case to the High Court, Sir?

Magistrate—That will be better if you decide it here, sir (laughter).

Inspector Bhalkal, of the Nagara police, who was a Sub-ins-

pector in the Crime Branch at the time of the alleged offence, then gave evidence.

Narrating the incident on the night of March 8, Inspector Bhalkal said that he knew the man for a year before the incident. He had seen him then in a victoria with Sub-inspector Vanjara and on the same day when he saw him, Dawood escaped from police custody. Witness identified the accused on August 2, when an identification parade was held in Byculla Jail.

RAN FOR LIFE.

Magan Jiva gave a graphic description of how Inspector Dyer and Sub-inspector Sorabji attempted to open the door of the latrine and got injured as a result of the shots fired by the man inside. As to himself the witness said "as soon as I heard the first shot, I left the place with the lamp that I was holding and ran for my life. I went straight into my bed room which was behind my shop and lay on my bed. I remained there for ten or 15 minutes and then came out. I found that the police officers were injured and were being removed to the hospital."

Further hearing was adjourned till Monday, 22nd August, when the House Surgeons of the J. J. Hospital and the European General Hospital where the two police officers were treated will be examined.

Mr. Frank Oliveira with Mr. Iyaz, appeared for the prosecution, while the accused was defended by Mr. Kantilal Thakore.

MANI BEN

KARA'S

APPEAL

TO:

"They study only one side of the case in England," remarked the Chief Justice in reply to a remark by Mr. F. S. Talyarkhan, Bar-at-Law, who, on behalf of Miss Maniben Kara, the well-known social worker, pleaded that coming from the free atmosphere of England and having imbibed certain ideas there, a few strong expressions might have escaped her."

The occasion was the hearing of an appeal filed of Miss Maniben Kara by the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Nanavaty at the High Court.

She has been sentenced to one year's rigorous imprisonment and Rs. 500 fine, under Section 124-A (sedition), and Section 153 of the Penal Code (creating class hatred).

Miss Maniben Kara was represented by Mr. F. S. Talyarkhan with Mr. Mahadevia and Mr. Talyarkhan (Jr.), instructed by Messrs. Rustomji and Ginnwalla, Solicitors.

GUIDING PRINCIPLES.

In his opening address, Mr. Talyarkhan said that the Chief Presidency Magistrate had wisely stated at the beginning of his judgment that he must be guided by the principles laid down in different cases of this kind, but actually in judging the accused's speech, the Magistrate had taken an erroneous view. Under the section as defined by the Penal Code, seditious intent was the gist of the offence, and without such intent there could be no conviction, however strong or violent certain passages of a speech might be.

In this case, there was no evidence that would go to show that the accused had such intent.

LABOUR RAJ

The whole burden of the speech, said Mr. Talyarkhan, was that they should establish a "Raj" (Government) of labour. There was a time when even expressing the hope of establishing a "labour raj" would be considered seditious. But now it was perfectly legitimate for them to say that they should have a labour Government. The speaker was urging her audience that such a labour Government should be established in India, on which alone lay the salvation of the labourers.

COURT ADJOURNS.

The Advocate-General then began his arguments which were not over when the Court adjourned. Further hearing will be resumed to-day. A fuller report of Thursday's proceedings will be published in our next issue.

PATHE CINEMA

TO-MORROW

"Love goes with
 music and magic
 nights"

He paid for her love, and started her on a career of gilded Continental gayety. Only at the end—a ruined man—does he find out the priceless quality of her love!



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Pro: Poochunil Bros. (India) Carnac Bridge Bombay 3.

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE

FRIDAY, AUGUST, 19, 1932

BIASED AND UNJUST

Except for the Anglo-Indian papers, which seem bound to praise everything done by the Government, and Muslim communalists and their allies among the foreign merchants here, there is a strong, emphatic and unanimous opinion, which threatens to grow in volume and intensity daily, against the Premier's Award. While a few Muslims have praised it, many others have condemned it wholeheartedly, though they are not all Congressmen, because it is ungenerous, unjust and biased. Any award based on injustice is bound to create dissatisfaction and permanent schism between the different communities. The communal feelings which were raised to red heat during the last few months, in the expectation of the Premier's decision, will now grow more bitter and if the Award is allowed to stand there will be no peace in India.

FEW FRIENDS FOR IT

No patriotic Indian can desire to see one community favoured at the cost of another, and it is obvious that a lasting communal understanding can only be reached by mutual adjustments. Even those who have gained temporarily at the cost of others have condemned the proposals outright. From the Punjab the angry outbursts of Sikhs and from Bengal the growls of dissatisfied Muslims, like Mr. Ghuznavi, have joined in protest. At this rate there will be very few friends left to make the experiment a success.

FAVOURING EUROPEANS

To go minutely into all the implications of this Award and the likely repercussions would be a hopeless task. But certain points remain to be emphasised. Even more than Muslims the European traders and planters have been given greater representation by the Government. While in Bengal 25 Europeans will represent a microscopic community, in Assam nine Europeans will represent the plantings and other interests, while Muslims get 34 places and the general seats number only 44. The whole scheme is worthy of the Socialist Premier's regard for wealth and power. In every province we see the same sorry spectacle of European traders' interests being placed above those of all others, including Muslims.

COMMERCE RAJ

Some communalists are in the habit of talking hysterically of either a Hindu or Muslim Raj, but this award bids fair to establish in India a European Commerce Raj. That is a thing which cannot be tolerated by Indians, whether they are Muslims or Hindus. Already the foreign trader has a dominant voice in the shaping of the Government policies, whether he is represented in the legislatures or not, and the Premier now wants to add to his already strong position. Any Raj might be tolerable except one where the policies of the Government are dictated by business men and commercial interests. Where such interests are in the hands of people who are "birds of passage" the evil is intensified a hundred-fold. The predominating interests of Indian trade, commerce and industry are neglected in making the foreign merchant a dominant factor in the Indian constitution. In no instance is so much representation given proportionately to such a small community. That one fact alone is enough to condemn the decision of the Premier.

IN PLACE OF OFFICIAL BLOC

The "Times of India" says: "The British Government have no axe

to grind; they are merely concerned as a disinterested third party, in fulfilling the pledge to see that the minorities are adequately safeguarded in the new constitution." These words strike us as insincere and have not the remotest relation to facts, in the face of an award which gives the foreign merchants a very strong position in the Indian constitution. It is no secret that Bengal Europeans are looking for a European-Muslim bloc to dominate the local legislature. Mr. Ghuznavi is lamenting over the disappearance of the official bloc to guard his interests, for we cannot honestly call them Muslim interests, but he need not do so in view of a solid phalanx of 25 Europeans traders to uphold monied and communal interests in Bengal. The official bloc has been virtually replaced by representatives of European traders and planters. If that is not enough for Mr. Ghuznavi, we wonder what more he wants.

AHMEDKAR DUPED

Not the least objectionable feature is the way in which the Depressed Classes have been let down. Mr. M. C. Rajah shows by calculation that, while under the Minorities Pact the Depressed Classes should have had a total of 237 seats in all the provincial legislatures, under the Award they get actually 71. Perhaps the Premier expects them to make up the balance from the general electorates. But that is an extremely doubtful prospect and Mr. M. C. Rajah is quite justified in concluding that Dr. Ambedkar has been badly duped. It is not only Dr. Ambedkar, however, who has been let down. According to Mr. Rajah's calculation no community has been given the quota it would have received under the Minorities Pact. In the case of the Muslims and the Europeans the difference is trifling. But the Indian Christians get only 21 instead of 30 and the Anglo-Indians 12 instead of 22. These two communities can certainly complain that they have been badly disappointed and are entitled as much as the Depressed Classes to call upon the Muslims and Europeans to act up to the condition in the pact that they would stand or fall together. Whether the latter will be ready for the falling process now, however, appears to us to be extremely doubtful.

MACEONALD RESPONSIBLE

It is not a fact as the "Times of India" writes that the British Government were asked by "responsible Indian leaders to give it (the communal award)." The Consultative Committee was not a representative body and the most important political party in India was not there. The Consultative Committee consisted of communalists and a few Liberals, who have now withheld their co-operation from the Government. The Muslims insisted on the communal award being given first, before more important matters were decided. No doubt they were inspired to this by interested parties. The proper way of dealing with such a question was to tell the country what the British Government were prepared to give, as Mahatma Gandhi again and again begged the Premier to do, and after this to allow time to Indians to settle their communal differences. But the Premier preferred to wait and let loose on the country all the communal furies and the blame for all the consequences must be his. He cannot evade his responsibility

by giving expression to sonorous but empty platitudes which convince none.

PROTECTION AND SWADESHI

The mass of evidence that is already before the Tariff Board, now conducting its inquiry in Bombay, should convince the Board of the need for giving adequate protection to the textile industry for a reasonably long period. The main task of the Board is now practically to determine the forms, the measure and period of protection. The Bombay Millowners' Association has suggested that the industry should be assured protection for at least ten years. That is not an unduly long period to ensure, not merely the existence of the present mills but also their increase in number and equipment so as to make India self-sufficient in respect of her cloth requirements. If we prefer a shorter period, say, of six years, it is only because we believe that at the end of that period India would be in a stronger position to give her national industry all the protection it needs in its best forms and against every dangerous rival.

THE GREATER MENACE

We are not sure that at present the Government will be willing to give adequate protection against Lancashire, the greater menace to the Indian industry. That menace is the greater also for the simple reason that it is so difficult to get the Government to acknowledge it and provide against it. In their written and oral evidence the Millowners' Association lay so much stress on the imminent danger from Japan that by contrast the Lancashire menace might seem trivial. However, both Mr. H. P. Mody and Mr. H. M. Mehta, in giving evidence on behalf of the millowners, pointed out that, with the increased production of finer counts in India, the sphere of competition between India and Britain had increased and therefore called for a larger measure of protection against Lancashire. Mr. Mehta, for instance, pointed out that though at present the extent of overlapping between Indian-made dhoties and the dhoties imported from the United Kingdom was small, "the course of events during the last few years demonstrated the possibility of Indian mills effectively replacing the great bulk of the dhoties which were formerly imported from the United Kingdom." If the millowners are earnest about replacing all foreign cloth by Indian cloth, they cannot afford to lose sight of the Lancashire menace.

CLAIMS OF THE HAND-LOOM

Nor can they afford to forget the claims of handloom weavers and protection for adequate protection. That raises a complicated question. The handloom weavers would like to have the duty on imported yarn reduced, as many millowners wish the duty on imported cotton to be reduced or abolished. But reducing the duty on foreign yarn would be a blow to handspinning, spinning mills, and generally to the Swadeshi movement, which last discourages even foreign cotton. In their oral evidence the millowners stated that only 30 per cent of their yarn was absorbed by the handloom weavers. That position calls for a higher duty on yarn. But since such a duty by itself is a handicap to the handloom weavers, the best way out of the difficulty is to levy an extra duty on foreign piece-goods also, it being of course understood that all foreign piece-goods are so taxed without any discrimination.

THEIR DUTY TO SWADESHI

Mr. Rahimtoola reminded the Millowners' representatives that the India Merchants' Chamber had represented to the Board that if protection was to be continued, the Board should inquire whether the mill industry was in a position to purchase Indian coal and Indian stores and insure with Indian companies. Mr. Mody replied that in all these respects they were doing all that was possible, that the last two years had shown encouraging progress, and that much more could not be done all at once. We wish Mr. Mody had quoted a statement. Much can be done in this respect if the public specially patronise those mills that are Swadeshi in all possible dealings. If all Indian mills could come up to this standard, they would be the long run be helping themselves as well as the country. For some years past they have received a fair measure of protection from the State, that is, from the country as a whole. It is up to them, to be even more zealous than they have been so far in doing their duty by the Swadeshi movement. Their claim for a full measure of protection to a national industry must be supported by a thoroughly national policy on their own part.

ADULTERATION OF COTTON

Drastic Legislation Along Can Prevent It

(BY SARABHAI PRATAPRAO)

IV

Dealers in cotton in this country when they say that there is no need now for drastic steps against adulteration of cotton should remember how greatly other countries have benefited by effective prohibition of malpractices. Egypt has drastic means of prevention and penalty through the testing house examination. Sudan has taken effective legislative steps since 1912, and Nigeria since 1916. Both Tanganyika and Uganda suppress adulteration with a firm hand empowered with rigid regulations.

AHEAD OF BRITISH INDIA

It is however unnecessary to roam over foreign fields when in the heart of this Presidency at Rajpipla and in the neighbouring States of Chhota Udeypur and the Nizam territories Licensing Laws have been enacted and enforced. These States saw the immediate necessity for drastic control as laxity of rules would mean a loss of lacs to the tolling cultivator and all those interested in the selling of pure cotton. It is the

*Previous articles appeared on 22nd and 30th July and Aug. 4.

fashion to call Indian States "benighted" but these States have gone far ahead of British India in this matter. Should British India, progressive and enlightened as it claims to be, lag behind and be deterred from taking effective action to eradicate malpractices? Why should it defer indefinitely legislation equally beneficial to the grower, the industrialist and the exporter?

SUPPLEMENTARY LEGISLATION

The Cotton Transport Act was not wholly effective. Those who demand a really pure type of cotton had to clamour for a complementary law. After about three years legislation controlling gins and presses was enacted as a supplementary measure. But it was rendered ineffective, shorn as it was of the Licensing Clause. The Central Cotton Committee had greater reason for its reinstatement. The Committee also had proofs of a revulsion of feeling in favour of Licensing.

DEMAND FOR LICENSING CLAUSE

Two of the important trade bodies had come to the conclu-

sion and intimated it to the Central Committee that Licensing was the only cure for checking mixing of cotton. The Millowners' Associations of Bombay and Ahmedabad have communicated their decision for Licensing. Two exporting firms have voted for it nearly a year ago. The Bombay Chamber of Commerce came to the same conclusion. The Indian Merchants Chamber has all along for the last ten years and more been emphasizing the necessity for an urgent remedy by way of Licensing which would effectively penalise the defrauder.

PENALTY NECESSARY

Without the penalty clause mere marks and numbers on the bales for identifying the sources of frauds or ascertaining the ownership, as at present ordained, will not check the evil. Nor can the wrong-doer be brought to book. The Committee must, therefore, at its earliest press for really effective legislation and endeavour to secure the intrinsic values of pure cotton to the cultivator, so long denied of this economic right.

(To be continued).

Notes of the Day

Welcome!

India will heartily welcome the British Delegation on behalf of the India League of London, to remove the boycott of Indian news by the honest and God-fearing British Press, which we are told, is a permanent barrier against Indo-British understanding. We doubt whether the delegation will be able to work against the insuperable difficulties they have to face in England. For, the present conditions in India, every British man and woman are responsible and they cannot divest themselves of their responsibility in the matter by reason of their ignorance. While India will welcome the efforts of the delegation, we fear theirs will be a cry in the wilderness, for the vested interests against which they have to make a headway are too strongly entrenched and powerful. Miss Wilkinson spoke of the interest the British "commercial classes" took in India. We can quite understand that, but unfortunately, for India the greatest enemies of their aspirations are the British "commercial classes" in India.

General Strike To End War

Many economists are convinced that the causes of the present economic crisis are ultimately traceable to the unparalleled destruction of wealth in the last World War. It is natural, therefore, that Labour, which suffers most from any trade slump, is most hostile to war and is determined to end it by all possible means. It is reported that the International Congress of Transport Workers at Prague has unanimously passed a resolution protesting against war and declaring a general strike to be the best weapon to fight war and threats of war. The resolution states further that the experience of the Disarmament Conference shows that diplomats cannot effectively prevent war but that the proletariat can save itself and mankind from its horrors. If the world proletariat is sufficiently organised a general strike would appear to be one of the most effective means of preventing war. If the law of any country punishes a general strike as an offence, passive resistance against that law will only intensify the result of a general strike.

Not Likely To Promote "Loyalty"

The Bengal Governor's remedy against Ordinances, which are bearing so harshly on the people of Chittagong, is objectionable, as these Ordinances themselves. He wants everyone to be actively "loyal," though he does not say how they are to set about it. Are they to have more Aman Sabhas, or garland the district official more often than they now do? In the tone of the "superior person" Sir John Anderson said, there was much "loose thinking" on the Ordinances. The only right thinking, according to him is to "unite with the Government for the suppression of the evil which the Ordinances were designed to combat." The public can only do that by leaving their ordinary work and running after the "terrorists" whom, even the Government, with their army of secret service-men, Additional Police, Military Police, all kinds of special powers and many other aids, which are too numerous to mention, have not been able to trace even a year after the Chittagong Raid. Does he think that what Government cannot do with all their powers, a private individual will be able to do, even if he turn a common informer? But we may tell His Excellency this—that the Ordinances are not designed to promote the kind of "active loyalty" that he demands.

Chittagong Police Excesses

Sir John Anderson might have referred to the Police excesses at Chittagong about which the Home Member has, at last, promised to take disciplinary action, though the incidents took place so long ago as August 1931. Even now, the Police excesses are spoken of as if there was some justification. The allegations against the police are that they were guilty of arson, loot and indiscriminate assaults. What about the district officials who failed to make an inquiry about them? Are these incidents and the subsequent conduct of officials calculated to induce the public to show the "active loyalty" of which Sir John Anderson speaks? The public would like to know what disciplinary action has been taken, and whether it is adequate. When excessive powers are given to the police, is there any wonder that they are sometimes misused?

"Patrika's" Appeal Dismissed

CALCUTTA, Aug. 18. The Chief Justice, Justice C. C. Ghose and Justice S. C. Maitland delivered judgment to-day dismissing the application of the keeper and publisher of the "Amrita Bazar Patrika" against the order of the local Government directing them to deposit securities in the sum of Rs. 6,000 in connection with the publication of an article entitled "India in Travail" by Professor S. K. George.—A.P.

PROF. PICCARD BEATS HIS OWN RECORD

LONDON, Aug. 18. Zurich—A mammoth balloon to which is attached an airtight aluminium gondola containing Professor Piccard and his assistant Doctor Cosyns ascended at 5.5 a.m. on the second journey to Stratosphere. The inflation of the balloon progress throughout the night and was watched by a vast crowd of sightseers who had assembled to watch the departure. Prof. Piccard finding the meteorological observations favourable, at 11.15 p.m. immediately began the final inspection of the Gondola and its delicate instruments which include a wireless transmitter. The Professor's object is to obtain photographs and data about cosmic rays.

LATER. Prof. Piccard reports that he is over 10 miles up, beating his own previous record.—Reuter.

MOLLISON TAKES OFF TO AMERICA

LONDON, Aug. 18. Mollison took off at 11.35 from Dublin on his flight to America.—Reuter.

(Continued from Col. 7)

rives at the next station these entertainers get down from the carriage, only to enter into the adjoining one, making room for their other professional brothers, who by then come out of the other carriage to step in and keep on amusing the passengers.

There's more of it but no more room. We leave it to the higher authorities of the Company to do the needful.

Tipsy-Cake

"Practical Leaders Welcome Communal Award"

This was the slogan with which the Bori Bunder organ started off yesterday morning in an ingenious effort to avoid the nasty horrid truth that it had to print underneath.

But it was too much for the Sub-Editor. Either hard-thinking ("thinking," yes!) for half-an-hour or so over the composition of this compromising caption, or remorse, produced what is known in the vernacular as the state of "sir firgrya." The effort became too much for him and this was the result.

Liberals Fire "Go Ahead" Policy

That is our idea of how it came about. But, of course, we may be wrong. It may have been intended to show that the Liberals had turned a summer-sault.

Here is another study of headlines from the rival organ in Chouringnee, first and last columns of the same page

Sikh-Muslim Breakdown Of Talks German Talks

Probably the work of two earnest young men trained in different schools and nobody on the spot to co-ordinate.

Again we may be wrong. Possibly the work of one earnest young man whose originality and resource couldn't run to more than a change from the colloquial to the "jam-pot label" style.

After all, if two talks go and break-down on the same day it doesn't give a conventional sub-much chance, does it?

"A Passenger who has just commenced to travel by the popular class, styled as III by Railway Officials" sends an engaging account of the joyous experiences that third-class passengers pass through on the B. & C. I. suburban trains.

Being quite a "classic" in its way, we make no excuse for reproducing it here in full. Besides it will nearly fill the column and our mighty task will be nearly done.

As a preliminary we may say at once that this is not the produce of a South Indian brain, as many readers might be inclined to suppose if they were not told the contrary. And now it begins. The first para is all in one sentence.

"Permit me to bring to your notice the fact that the 3rd Class Passengers, who complain that their cries for more local train services—particularly between 9 and 11 in the morning and between 6 and 9 in the evening—have made ineffectual sound on the ear-drums of the B. & C. I. Railway (Traffic) Officials, are consequently seeking a remedy—a drastic one, as I would call it, since it might assume a very serious aspect if not discriminatingly handled—and applying sounding boards to their grievances by pulling chains in overcrowded carriages, thereby bringing the train to a standstill and naturally blocking the lines and bringing untold hardships on the Traffic Staff of the Railway and to the travelling public as well" (end of the Prologue).

"When one interested in bringing relief to passengers writes to the Railway Officials on this point he may kindly also inform them that a picture space for its painter. And what a picture a traveller by a 3rd Class local train draws of the Traffic Brains that conduct the Railway Show! (End of first spasm.)"

"Vexatious checking of season tickets of known travellers and conniving at the 'privileged free travelling passengers' who keep the carriages lively by shoutings, cries and by singing songs etc. Imagine silently seated passengers getting up as soon as the train gets into motion and parading the gangway of the carriages, one following closely upon the heels of another. One would say 'Boot polish', another would say 'Sentre', a third would cry out 'Kabuli Angur', the next 'Pare ki banai hui chocolates' and so on. (Draw breath for next gulp.)"

"In between these vendors the monotony is relieved by songs or by harangues or appeals from the blind and deformed for help. While these lively scenes continue, adding colour to the picture of the 'Traffic Management', a stinky smell from the dirty clothes of these persons adds a perfume to the aroma in these carriages. As soon as the train ar-

(Continued in column 9)

RAMSAY BREAKS ANOTHER PLEDGE

Sind As A Pawn In The Higher Imperial Policy

(By B. G. HORNIMAN).

In my previous articles on the Separation of Sind I have hinted that, whatever the merits of the question may be from the point of view of the rights of different parties concerned—the people of the rest of the Presidency, the Government of Bombay and the minority communities in Sind—to a hearing and due consideration of their views, as well as from the point of view of finance, all these were likely to be subordinated to the higher policy which the Government have in view. It is gradually becoming more evident that the constitution of Sind and its amalgamation with Baluchistan as a separate province is a provisionally settled factor in the scheme of the "higher policy."

THE HIGHER POLICY

The "higher policy" renders inevitable that the merits of questions of redistribution of territory in Northern India must be if not actually subordinated to the larger Imperial interests, at any rate considered and decided in the light of those interests. From my knowledge of the factors now at work in relation to the higher Imperial policy, I have formed the conclusion that the salvation of Sind as an integral part of the Presidency of Bombay is more likely to come out of considerations due to the working of the "higher policy" than any fight which may be put up by the minority community or any representations which may come from Sind and Bombay proper of the justice or expediency of preserving the present connection.

I must reserve discussion of this very interesting aspect of the question for another occasion when I shall be able to make detailed comment regarding these factors, the considerations arising out of them and the motives which are likely to govern the ultimate decision.

PREMIER SHIFTS GROUND

For the present I desire to draw attention again to the reference to the question of Sind Separation in the Communal Award to which I briefly referred in my article yesterday. In this passage the Premier boldly shifts his ground from the attitude definitely taken up, at the first Round Table Conference and endorsed at the conclusion of the second Conference. Mr. MacDonald's capacity for repudiating or explaining away pledges or undertakings is well-known but I cannot conceive that even his ingenuity in this respect will enable him to make out a plausible excuse for his complete abandonment of the principle he accepted at the Conference that the Separation of Sind would depend on the ability of those who demanded

it to show that Sind could financially support itself as a province.

Let me recall again briefly exactly what has been the sequence of events.

THE R. T. C. DECISION

At the last meeting of the Sub-Committee of the first Conference, to which the consideration of this question was referred, the members of the Sub-Committee were anxious to make it quite clear that separation would be definitely contingent on Sind's ability to support itself. I quote the extract from the official report which makes it incontestable that this was the condition on which the principle of separation was accepted.

"Sir Phiroze Sethna: All I want to point out is that we are all for the separation of Sind, but Sind must stand on its own legs."

"Sir S. N. Bhutto: That is right. Sir Phiroze Sethna: Then it is not what is the recommendation of this Sub-Committee? We must not be vague on the point."

"Chairman: I will tell you, in view of the last words of Mr. Jinnah accepted, what the recommendation of this Sub-Committee is. The recommendation of this Sub-Committee is that 'if Sind cannot show that it can stand successfully on its own legs, the separation does not take place.'"

"Sir Phiroze Sethna: If you can bring that out in the Report, that is all right."

"Chairman: I think those words make it quite clear."

"Sir Phiroze Sethna: That is all we want."

EXPERT COMMITTEE'S DECISION

The resolution that was subsequently passed provided for the appointment of an expert committee to investigate the financial possibilities and concluded as follows:—

"If the investigation shows that separation would leave the new Province with a deficit, the Sub-Committee think that the representatives of Sind should be asked to show satisfactorily how the deficit would be met before the new Province is set up."

The resolution was accepted by the Conference and the Prime Minister. The expert Committee was appointed. It investigated and decided that Sind would have to face a deficit of one crore and forty-two lakhs for which no provision could be made.

SIND CONFERENCE DECISION

Instead of this decision settling the question once and for all, as it should have done, the Premier at the conclusion of the second Conference announced that the Government of India would be asked to arrange for "a Conference with the representatives of Sind for the purpose of trying to overcome the difficulties disclosed by the report of the expert financial investigation made last Summer." The Conference was held and nobody was able to demonstrate that Sind could "stand on her own legs" as a separate Province. The only result of it was that the Chairman made a report on his own account and by an ingenious process of calculations managed

to reduce the deficit to about 80 lakhs and odd.

SUBVENTION BOMB SHELL

The significance of this lay in the fact that the Chairman at the conclusion of the proceedings threw a bomb shell into the Conference by announcing that he had definite instructions from Government to receive suggestions in justification of a subvention to Sind. The N. V. Frontier Province has been granted a subvention of a crore. It would have been difficult to ask for a grant of half as much again for Sind. But 80 lakhs for Sind in view of N. W. F. P.'s subvention of one crore, would appear quite modest. I believe I have already mentioned this, but it bears repeating because it is essential to drive home to the public the determined intention of the Government to keep the way open for separation to be carried out if it suits the higher policy finally to accept it.

FEDERAL FINANCE

It is for this reason that Mr. MacDonald now includes in his Award, and this is the last incident for the time being in the sequence of events,—the following significant passage:

"His Majesty's Government have already accepted the principle that Sind should be constituted a separate province, if satisfactory means of financing it can be found. As the financial problems involved still have to be reviewed in connection with other problems of Federal Finance, His Majesty's Government have thought it preferable to include at this stage figures for a legislature for the existing provinces of Bombay, in addition to schemes for separate legislatures for the Bombay Presidency proper and Sind."

The definite condition that Sind must "stand on her own legs" is here definitely thrown over and instead we are told that it is a question of finding satisfactory means of financing the new province. But this will "have to be reviewed in connection with other problems of Federal Finance," so the question is left open.

The Premier has with characteristic ease gone back on the decision of the Round Table Conference for which he as Chairman was responsible and exposed the determination of the Government to bring about the separation whatever the financial difficulties. If it is decided ultimately that it is essential in the interests of the higher policy.

I have exhausted my space for to-day. In my next article I shall discuss the plans which, it is rumored, Government have in view for the financing of the new province, if it is set up. And if, after a knowledge of what these plans are, there will be anyone left in Sind, Mussalman or Hindu, who will ask for separation, it will be very surprising.

BULLETS WITH BOOKS Doctor's Exhibits In Court

BOMBAY, Thursday. Dr. G. R. Shaikh appeared to-day before Sir H. P. Dastur, Chief Presidency Magistrate, and produced certain records of the Crescent Free Hospital as directed by the summons issued by the magistrate on a complaint filed against him by Haji Ismail Haj Ahmed.

Mr. H. P. Desai appeared for Dr. Shaikh. The magistrate directed that one of the books should be returned to Dr. Shaikh on his undertaking to produce it when required. Dr. Shaikh handed over to the court three bullets extracted by him from the bodies of the patients he treated at the hospital.

MISS CHATURLAXMI JOSHI



Miss Chaturlaxmi B. Joshi, daughter of the late Mr. B. B. Joshi Bar-at-Law who was well-known as a Kathiawar leader, returned from England yesterday after taking an Oxford Degree in English Literature. She is the first Gujarati Hindu lady to win this distinction.

THREE MUSLIMS JAILED Bombay Rioting Echo

BOMBAY, Thursday. Karsharif Suleman, Mohamad Jamal and Usman Ahmed, who were arrested by Sergeant Rimmer of the Palton Road Police on May 15, at the junction of Carnac Bunder Road and Palton Road for assaulting an old ghat, were today placed before Mr. Oscar Brown, Presidency Magistrate, Mazgaon, charged with having been members of an unlawful assembly with the intention of rioting and assaulting a Hindu with lathis and knife.

The Magistrate found all of them guilty but took a lenient view of the offence committed by the second accused as he was only seen among a group of people who were throwing stones. The first and third accused were each sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment and the second was sentenced to a day's simple imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 30, in lieu of six weeks' rigorous imprisonment.

Mr. M. T. Kaderbhoy appeared for the accused and Mr. W. K. Manker conducted the prosecution.

Moulana Hussain Ahmad Released

(From A Correspondent). DEOBAND, Aug. 18. Hazrat Moulana Hussain Ahmad the sixth "Dilator" of Jamiat-ul-Ullama Hind being released here yesterday from Saharanpur after a confinement of 13 days in Saharanpur Jail.

No Modification In Present Franchise CORPORATION TURNS DOWN BOLE'S PROPOSAL

The Bombay Municipal Corporation on Thursday threw out by a large majority Rao Bahadur S. K. Bole's Bill to reduce the franchise from a Rs. 10 rental to Rs. 5 rental.

The Law, Revenue and General Purposes Committee to whom his question was referred by the Corporation recommended to inform the Government that the Corporation did not wish to modify in any way their attitude expressed in Mayor's letter of last year. In the aforesaid letter, the Mayor, addressed to the Government, in accordance with the resolution passed by the Corporation on 2nd July 1931 that the time for the revision of franchise was inopportune as the franchise of the Legislative as well as the local bodies were likely to undergo a change under the impending Reforms proposals, and that it would be much better to await the changes before the Franchise for the municipal Corporation was lowered. Besides, it was pointed out to the Government that the existing scale had been fixed only a few years ago and had not had a sufficient trial and that the education of the electorate had not sufficiently advanced to justify extension of the franchise further.

Mr. J. B. Boman Behram moved to adopt the report of the Law, Revenue and General Purposes Committee which was that the Corporation did not wish to modify the existing franchise.

Mr. E. R. Hirjibehdin seconded the proposition.

AN AMENDMENT. Mr. S. C. Joshi moved an amendment to inform the Government that the Corporation approved of the provisions of Rao Bahadur S. K. Bole's Bill regarding lowering of the municipal franchise.

Mr. R. K. Vaidya seconded the amendment.

Mr. V. N. Vedak supported the

The New Loan

Calcutta, Aug. 18. The Controller of Currency, in a press communique, says that the total subscriptions to the Government of India five per cent 1940-43 loan were approximately as follows:—

In cash Rs. 9,43,00,000.
By tender of 1933 bonds Rs. 15,41,00,000.

By tender of 1933-36 bonds Rs. 10,19,00,000.

Total Rs. 30,03,00,000.
Cash application for Rs. 5,000/- nominal and under will be allotted in full. Other cash applications will be allotted fifty per cent subject to minimum allotment of Rs. 5,000/- in each case.—A.P.

ALLOTMENT AND REFUNDS. Cash applications, for value exceeding Rs. 5,000/- will, subject to a minimum allotment of Rs. 5,000/- be allotted 50 per cent of nominal value of New Loan applied for, rounded off to next higher 100 Rupees, and the balance refunded to applicants.

Warrants in respect of anticipatory interest on allotted New Scrip, and for refunds of the amount as aforesaid will be handed over to the applicants on Friday (19th instant) on presentation at the Public Debt Office of the official receipts issued by them, duly discharged. New Scrip will be ready and delivered in due course.

PORTUGAL'S CARUSO

To The Editor of "The Chronicle". Sir,—In your issue of to-day's date we read an announcement of the arrival in Bombay of the famous Portuguese singer Mr. Lomelino da Sylva (Caruso of Portugal) who is to sing at the Cowasjee Jehangir Hall on the 1st of September.

Mr. D'Sylva's appearance on the stage in Bombay will undoubtedly be most welcomed, but it is rather strange to know that Mr. Lomelino D'Sylva who is a Portuguese, has chosen to sing in French, Spanish, Italian and English in preference to his mother-tongue. Surely there is a good number of Portuguese citizens in Bombay who would most welcome singing in Portuguese as well. Will Mr. D'Sylva add to his programme some of these and advertise?—Yours, etc., I. G. S.

Bombay, Aug. 19. (Mr. Lomelino da Sylva's programme includes many charming Portuguese songs. It was our unfortunate omission that they were not mentioned. We observe that his programme at the Mania Grand Opera House included the following numbers:—
(a) Melodia de amor Ruy Coelho
(b) A Feita Nova (Frontier Song) Alberto Saiti
(c) Trovas Portuguezas Tomas de Lima.)

LIBERALS' STRANGE ATTITUDE TO AWARD

What Is Behind It?

NEW R. T. C. EXPECTATIONS AND DR. MOONJE'S MISSION

Criticising the resolution of the Council of the Western India National Liberal Association on the Communal Award in his notes in our Evening Edition Mr. B. G. Horniman writes:—

There is, perhaps, a sinister implication in this strange decision of the Bombay Liberals. It may be that they are already satisfied that the obstruction that has been standing in the way of their own co-operation is about to be removed and they are expecting the door soon to be re-opened for their re-entry into a Round Table Conference.

If such is the case, again I have two things to say. First, that they should not be in a hurry to think that the obstacle to their co-operation will be removed easily or soon; and second, that whether it is removed or not, if the Communal Award remains, it will be regarded as an equally formidable bar to further co-operation to a large number, if not the majority, of their Liberal friends in other parts of the country.

No Decision Yet

I have the strongest ground for saying that there is no likelihood of any decision being taken in regard to the revision of Sir Samuel Hoare's new proposals for some time to come, and in the end, it may not be revised at all.

The question, in fact, is not likely to be decided until the Secretary of State's proposals for the future constitution have been laid before Parliament and there has been time to watch and appreciate their reactions on the country.

There is, I learn, a definite cleavage of views between Whitehall and Simla regarding the advisability of readjusting the decision to scrap the Conference method before the full budget of the Secretary of State's proposals is presented to Parliament.

Why Simla Objects?

Curiously enough it is from Simla that the objection to an earlier announcement on the subject comes.

It has been represented to the Home Government that, if there is to be a third conference, or if "Collaborators" are to be appointed, the selection of the right people to go to London will be an important and delicate task.

The Government's chief anxiety is that there should be a smooth and easy passage for the proposals embodied in the Bill. If new delegates for London are appointed before those proposals are known, it might be that some of them, if not all, would not be in favour of the proposals and become obstructive.

"Safe" Selections. It would, thus, be difficult to know whom to select before the proposals are announced. After they are announced, the Government of India will be in a position to make "safe" selections. It may be taken, therefore, almost as a certainty, that until Sir Samuel Hoare has made his next pronouncement in Parliament, no change of his procedure, or, at least, no decision to appoint a new Conference will be announced.

And it is quite possible it will never be announced at all.

Another motive?

There may also be another motive behind the Liberal decision. There is significance in the return of Dr. Moonje on the eve of simultaneous sessions in Delhi of the Muslim League and the Hindu Mahasabha.

Do not be surprised to learn that Dr. Moonje has left London on an officially-inspired mission to try and bring about an agreement between the representatives of the League and the Sabha, and that he will receive patronage and encouragement in this task from a very high quarter.

Read the Doctor's recent report to the Mahasabha in the light of this information.

No Excuse

It is possible that some of our Western Liberal friends have been apprised of this mission and think it is essential to try and preserve as calm an atmosphere as possible for Dr. Moonje's efforts.

But that is no excuse for withholding their views on a matter of such vital importance to the future constitution as the Communal Award.

If they wish to be taken seriously as leaders of the country at this critical juncture, it is a duty on their part unequivocally to denounce proposals which would make the achievement of genuine self-government a sheer impossibility.

PATETI SWADESHI BAZAR

Under the auspices of the Parsi Swadeshi Bazar Committee there will be held a Swadeshi Bazar at the Marwadi Vidyalaya Hall from the 24th instant to 4th September. Hours 4 to 6 p.m. for Ladies only; and 6 to 8-30 p.m. for all. Admission is free. Limited tables available for display and sale of goods.

SWADESHI BAZAR

Under the auspices of the Parsi Swadeshi Bazar Committee there will be a Swadeshi Bazar at the Marwadi Vidyalaya Hall on Saturday and Sunday, August 20 and 21 from 4 to 8 p.m. Admission is free.

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HORSES LEFT IN ...

2 P. M.

THE SATARA PLATE

DIVISION I

Distance—1 Mile, 1 Furlong. Winner Rs. 1,250; Second Rs. 400; Third Rs. 250. For Arabs in Class III.

Quinze 9-0; Mishan 8-13; Kadir Hajaz 8-10; Min Master 8-10; White Label 8-10; Bill Agil 8-10; Fehaimi 8-10; Talaat 8-7; Prince Ghazi 8-6; Abu Zaid 8-4; Gazi 8-3; Broker 8-1; Balloon 7-13; Garibkhan 7-13; Sanjar 7-13; Hendi 6-5.

2-30 P. M.

THE SATARA PLATE

Distance—1 Mile, 1 Furlong. Winner Rs. 1,250; Second Rs. 400; Third Rs. 250. For Arabs in Class III.

DIVISION II

Falcon 6-5; Amar 9-3; Nobility 1-3; Taj Saud 9-0; Ruston 9-0; Subrang 8-10; Saifulzaman 8-10; Anwar Pasha 8-7; Daubarq 8-7; Saint Fortunat 8-7; Waheed 8-7; Zareef 8-6; Daham Pasha 8-1; Labjar 7-13; Prince 7-13; Thaboor 7-4.

3 P. M.

THE LOHAGAON PLATE

Distance—1 Mile. Winner Rs. 2,000; Second Rs. 700; Third Rs. 300. A Handicap for Arabs in Class II.

DIVISION II

Bhawani Prasad 9-1; Anchor 8-11; Le Touquet 8-4; Million Dollar 8-11; Wasya Beg 8-3; Amassador 8-3; Misyer 8-2; Psaloom 8-0; Faraj 8-0; Noomass 7-13; Takreet 7-12; Bulbul Hazar 7-11; Birbal 7-10; Hakim Pasha 7-9; Regard 7-9; Waalim 7-3; Fancy 7-8; Dhiyanur 7-6; Comet 7-5; Manshad 7-4; Harding 7-2.

3-30 P. M.

THE PATIALA PLATE

Distance—1 Mile. Winner Rs. 2,000; Second Rs. 700; Third Rs. 300. A Handicap for Indian Horses in Class IV.

Tout-a-Coup 9-12; Dry Sugar 8-8; Rosewater 9-11; Saloon 9-6; Tangers 9-5; Sky Rocket 9-3; Magnetic 9-1; Devaka 8-12; Johnnie Walker 8-12; Sans Gene 8-0; Veena 8-4; Dalvera 8-2; Druarro 8-0; Marcodia 7-9.

4 P. M.

THE EGERTON HANDICAP

Distance—1 1/2 miles. Winner Rs. 2,000; Second Rs. 700; Third Rs. 300. A Handicap for Horses in Classes IV.

Sailor Knot 9-2; Cryptogram 8-9; Hendrik 8-8; Pam 8-8; Royal Ace 8-6; Heremia 8-5; Koulbiac 8-4; Oriobar 7-12; Granary 7-8; Old Roy 7-8; Clytus 7-8.

4-30 P. M.

THE ELPHINSTONE PLATE

Distance—7 Furlongs. Winner Rs. 2,500; Second Rs. 750; Third Rs. 500. A Handicap for Horses in Class III.

DIVISION I

Redeswater 9-2; Sculptor 8-2; Tander Gee 9-1; Radhapyari 11 9-1; Galloping Major 9-1; Rose of Spain 9-0; Gamvros 9-0; No Argument 9-0; Yuwill 8-10; Knight's Adventure 8-7; L's 8-7; Mingo 8-4; Grey Cloud 7-12; Hero Worship 8-5; Raoul 8-1; Mix Up 7-12; Bridal March 7-11; Sage Struck 7-11; Essexbrook 7-7; Prince Arthur 7-6; Gold Digger 7-0.

5 P. M.

THE ELPHINSTONE PLATE

Distance—7 Furlongs. Winner Rs. 2,500; Second Rs. 750; Third Rs. 500. A Handicap for Horses in Class III.

DIVISION I

Lovely One 9-0; Frater 8-12; Follow Me 8-10; Rossauter 8-10; Poland 8-10; Kileager 8-8; Psalter 8-7; Ootman 8-7; Little Rock 8-7; Skysign 8-6; The Stiff 8-6; Roi de Montagne 8-5; D'Artagnan 8-3; Away 8-3; Happy Warden 8-3; Woven 7-10; Greek Burn 8-0; Galactic 7-11.

5-30 P. M.

THE SANDHURST PLATE

Distance—6 Furlongs. Winner Rs. 6,000; Second Rs. 2,000; Third Rs. 1,000. A Handicap for Horses in Class I.

Kerapoti 9-5; Kum Bak 9-10; E. Draque 8-12; Nijinski 8-8; Galumph 8-11; Welcome Gift 8-9; Eliga 8-1; Eastern Essex 8-8; Crusty 8-6; Shri Narayan 8-0; Spanish Wish 7-10; Glenalmond 7-9; Pacino 7-8; Saxpence 7-7; Charmaine 7-6; Golden Trail 7-6.

Bretney King 7-6; Strength 7-5; Flourish 7-4; Long Reign 7-4.

5 P. M.

THE ASCOT PLATE

Distance—1 Mile. Winner Rs. 4,000; Second Rs. 1,250; Third Rs. 750. A Handicap for Horses in Class II.

Maybar 9-0; Farimage 8-12; Phare 8-12; Soft Drink 8-11; Four Kings 8-10; Clifton Abbot 8-4; Tilt 7-11; Gashmu 8-9; Chabootra 8-6; Ballybrophy 8-3; Great Pearl 8-1; Freeman 8-3; Alcor 8-2; Garcon 8-1; Thaxted 8-0; Ado 8-0; Hamit 7-11; Turlogh 7-9; Howth 7-7; Rare Wine 7-6; Seaton Ross 7-5.

6-30 P. M.

THE LOHAGAON PLATE

Distance—1 Mile. Winner Rs. 2,000; Second Rs. 700; Third Rs. 300. A Handicap for Arabs in Class II.

Sannam 9-0; Jalal 8-13; Mushoor 8-13; Al Wali 8-10; Al Wali 8-4; Zozan 8-4; Black Beauty 8-4; Taimurlung 8-3; Saifa 8-2; The Knave 8-0; Sa'es 1-12; Shinar 7-10; Muhasin 7-8; Sayabo 7-7; Kurdi 7-4; Aslan Deg 7-4; Vita 7-4.

LATEST GALLOPS FROM POONA

Redeswater And Message Do Well

From Our Racing Correspondent. The following are the interesting gallops for Saturday's Races.

KUMBACK (Peck) galloped six furlongs on the tan. Fit and well.

GLEN COWAN (Black) galloped an easy six furlongs on the sand in 1m. 20 secs. He finished well.

NIJINSKI (Walker) and **EL DRAQUE** (R. Boy) galloped six furlongs. They are well.

GOLDEN TRAIL (Dillon) and **TURLOGH** (R. Boy) galloped six furlongs on the tan. The former was better. Time 1m. 21 secs.

CRUSTY (Marrable) and **STRENGTH** (Wallace) galloped four furlongs. They are well.

SAXPENCE (Brace) and **MAYBAR** (R. Boy) galloped six furlongs on the sand. They finished well.

CLIFTON ABBOT (R. Boy) and **FOUR KINGS** (Obaid) galloped an easy mile on the tan. They are ready.

GREAT PEARL (Marrable) and **BALLYBROPHY** (Wallace) galloped four furlongs. The former won by a short margin.

GREY CLOUD (Maurice) galloped an easy mile on the tan. Fit.

REDESATER (Walker) and a stable companion galloped six furlongs. The former is fit and well.

MESSAGE (Bowley) and **DOA CEASUSE** (Maurice) galloped seven furlongs. Both are well, particularly the former.

THE KNAVE (Marrable) and **DEHYANUR** (Wallace) galloped a mile. Both are well.

AZROOM (R. Boy) galloped a mile fit and well.

AL WALLI (Evans) and **FARAJ** (R. Boy) galloped an easy mile. They are well.

WAALIM (Selby) galloped a mile on the tan. He is ready.

ZOZAN (Thompson) and a stable companion contested a mile. Zozan won by a length.

BALLOON (Maurice) galloped a mile. He is ready.

ZAREEF (Hardinge) galloped an easy mile.

NOBILITY (R. Boy) galloped four furlongs on the tan. A smart gallop.

ANWAR PASHA (Selby) and **BAHAR** (R. Boy) galloped an easy mile. Both are in good condition.

FALCON (Thompson) and **PRINCE GOZI** (R. Boy) galloped an easy mile. Falcon moved very well.

MINT MASTER (Rosaria) galloped nine furlongs on the tan. Fair.

LABAR (R. Boy) galloped a mile. Fit.

QUINZE (Howell) and a stable companion galloped an easy mile. Well.

SAGE STRUCK (Reynolds) and **MICHELLE** (Selby) galloped six furlongs. A forward pair.

SKY SIGN (R. Boy) and **FLO- WRISH** (Hardinge) galloped six furlongs on the tan. Flowrish won by a couple of lengths.

NO ARGUMENT (Kirby) and **D'ARTAGNAN** (Bullock) galloped seven furlongs on the tan. The former was better and is fit and well.

RADHAPYARI II (Oyaji) and **INQUISITOR** (R. Boy) galloped six furlongs on the tan in 1m. 23 secs. The former was better.

SAILOR'S KNOT (C. Boy) and a stable companion galloped six furlongs on the sand. Sailor's Knot finished well.

BLOT OUT (Edwards) and **HENDRIK** (Hardcastle) galloped a mile. They are well.

SKY ROCKET (Dillon) and **MARCADIA** (R. Boy) galloped a mile. Sky Rocket was better and is ready.

ROSETTE (Brace) and **JOHN- NIE WALKER** (Msherib) galloped a mile on the sand. Both are ready. Time 1 m. 50 secs.

SALOON (Evans) galloped an easy mile. He moved splendidly.

TANGERS (Marrable) and **TOUT-A-COUP** (Wallace) galloped four furlongs on the tan. They are well.

REJOICE (Selby) galloped an easy six furlongs. Fit.

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DISQUALIFICATION OF CHABOOTRA

Misgivings Among Race-Goers

BOMBAY, Thursday. The disqualification of Chabootra has caused misgivings in the minds of racegoers. Sportsmen say that if the Stewards can act so arbitrarily then you are not sure of your winnings until they are in your pocket. Even then you may be asked to disgorge your winnings, in the event of the authorities deciding on an objection after the tote has paid out.

That the Stewards can raise an objection on their own initiative, is not disputed. Why was the objection declared after the horses had weighed in, in the All Right Bell rung and the division declared? The Stewards have broken their own rules, owing to a serious blunder committed in the moment of carelessness. It is understood that the Stipendiary Steward made a report against Chabootra for crossing, but not at the scales according to the rules. The objection was made after the usual formalities had been completed. Mr. Gem was technically right in claiming the stakes.

The Owners' Association have lodged a strong protest and the matter has not ended yet. When frivolous objections are lodged by trainers and jockeys, the Stewards take a very serious view of them. The W. I. T. C. owes an explanation to the public and it will be to their advantage to allay the apprehension caused by the Chabootra incident.

SLIGHT TO THE U. T. C.?

To the Editor of "The Chronicle." Sir,—At yesterday's Convocation of the University of Bombay, the absence of the Guard of Honour of the University Training Corps was very obvious, but why it was so is not known.

The Convocation is entirely a University function, and the members of the U.T.C. have the privilege of being inspected by the Chancellor at this function only. They have been enjoying this privilege for years together; but they are deprived of it only this year for no obvious reason.

The U.T.C. is a recognised body; and the University as well as the Government is supposed to promote its interest as far as possible, in order to train the youth of India. But the way the Corps is neglected this year is simply disparaging.

Besides, the Guard of Honour adds to the pomp and splendour of the function. But the public, as well as the members of the Corps, were greatly disappointed by the omission of this item. We trust that the authorities will explain the matter.—Yours, etc., "COLONEL."

LORD IRWIN SURPRISED

"Gandhi" At Miner's Carnival

At a miners' festival held at Conisbrough (Yorkshire), one arresting feature in the fancy dress competition was a realistic impersonation of Mr. Gandhi. Lord Irwin chatted with the impersonator some time and then addressed the gathering. He said when he entered the enclosure he thought for a moment he was back in India as the first character he saw was that very famous Indian with whom he had numerous meetings out there. The Carnival Queen was crowned by Lady Irwin, but there were no further references to India.—"Hindu" Special Cable.

Slipped From Tram

BOMBAY, Thursday. Halimbal Yusuf Jaffer, a 20-year old Muslim woman, jumped out of a running tram-car, before it came to a complete stop near the Victoria Gardens tram stand on Tuesday last, fell down on the road and sustained serious injuries. She became unconscious and was removed to the J. J. Hospital where she succumbed to her injuries yesterday. At an inquest held by the coroner of Bombay, the jury returned a verdict of death due to accidental fall.

BANK RATE

UNCHANGED

Bombay, Thursday. The Imperial Bank of India rate of interest on demand loans on Government Paper remains unchanged at four per cent.



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Dr. K. C. Egan, F.R.C.S., 24 P. Embury Chatak Lane, Alipore, Calcutta, writes:—"I prescribed Zam-Buk for my friend's wife who was suffering from chronic eczema. Zam-Buk soothed and healed remarkably and in five days had effected a complete cure."

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AMERICAN COTTON MARKETS

Heavy Long Liquidation
Followed By Short
CoveringCROP MOVEMENT INCREASING
Weekly Weather Report Unfavourable

The New York Cotton Futures Market opened easy on lower Liverpool advices on Wednesday and declined further on heavy long liquidation influenced by weakness of Wall-street. Later on prices advanced partially on short covering.

CROP NEWS.

Despite the unfavourable weekly official Weather Report, the market remained easy on increasing new crop movement in the interior and Southern Hedge selling. Wall-street operators are showing more enthusiasm, but in the absence of improvement in the international trade, it will be difficult to push up prices. The market is mainly guided by daily weather reports, and at the moment crop conditions are unsatisfactory. Recent rains in the Western Belt are believed to be beneficial, but the bulk of the crop is open and rains will lower the quality of cotton. Premature opening of bolls generally give smaller staple and even if recent rains give hopes of a good top crop, we do not think it will have material effect. Those who are looking for increased yield, must know that it requires continuous good weather over the Belt.

TECHNICAL WEAKNESS.

Recent heavy short covering and impressive speculative buying has resulted in an over-bought state, and to this extent the technical situation has become weak. The market is required to absorb daily increasing hedge selling and the present weakness is nothing more than a readjustment. Many operators are waiting to buy if prices decline and this potential demand is bound to exert influence.

LANCASHIRE STRIKE.

Prospects of a general strike in Lancashire has adversely effected trade off-take, but we do not see any chance for a prolonged trouble. In these days of depression and unemployment, it is impossible to allow the situation to become grave. We believe some attempts will be made at the eleventh hour to avert crisis in the cotton trade.

NEW YORK MARKET.

The New York Cotton Futures Market opened at a decline of 16 points on lower Liverpool quotations, but prices recovered 14 pts. during the first hour on speculation. Buying and reached the highest level of the day, when October contract was placed at 7.51c. At this level there was heavy long liquidation influenced by weakness of Wall-street which in conjunction with Southern hedge selling resulted in a sharp decline of 23 pts. from the highest level reached during the first hour. As soon as selling orders were executed, prices came in to cover a portion of their unprotected short interest and prices rallied 13 points to the low-level and closed at net decline of 14 to 11 points. Net cotton prices registered a decline of 13 points at 7.45c.

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

New Orleans Cotton Futures Market was easy and closed at a decline of 13 points. Spot cotton declined 13 points at 7.28c.

LIVERPOOL MARKET.

Liverpool Cotton Futures Market opened easy at a decline of 13 points on general selling and on a reaction theory. The market was again narrow and the price was reactionary. Profit-taking was present during the most part of the day. Lancashire strike situation adversely affected trade off-take. The market closed barely steady at a decline of 9 to 8 pts. Middling American Spot cotton prices declined one point at 5.75d.

INDIANS AND EGYPTIANS.

East Indian Cotton Futures were quiet, but steady and closed at a decline of 7 points with January 5.40 and March 5.32. Egyptian Cotton Futures ring was easy and closed at a decline of 10 to 9 pts.

ALEXANDRIA MARKET.

The Alexandria Cotton Futures Market was steady and closed at a rise of 1 to 2 points. Sakels November 15.49, January 15.68-02 and March 15.97-02. Ashmouli August 12.72-02, October 12.69-03 and December 12.73-03.

PREFER TAKING PROFITS.

Messrs. Thos. Smith and Co. state:—Despite an unfavourable weekly weather report, the increasing crop movement and free southern offerings has checked speculative demand. Owing to the lateness of the crop recent beneficial rains in Texas are expected to give a good top crop. Wall Street seems to be somewhat

No Business
In Leading
Markets

Bombay, Aug. 18. All markets in the City were officially open to-day but no business is reported in cotton, silver, shares, wheat and linseed.

SAMPIN QUOTATIONS

Bombay, Aug. 18.
August: 149.90-2.40
November: 159.30-1.70
February: 165.60-1.00

OFFICIAL COTTON ROOM

Bombay Aug. 18.
Sup. Fine F.G. Good
M. C. Bengal: 233 204 200 196
U. P.: 203 204 200 196
Rajputana: 203 204 200 196
Panjab: 206 202 198 194
Omra No. 3: 218 214 210 ...
Omra No. 1: 226 222 218 ...
Omra No. 2: 221 217 213 ...
Broach No. 2: 225 222 216 214
Panjab-Ameri: ...
can: 235 232 228 224
Surat: 279 276 272 268
Rajpipla: 274 271 267 263

SUGAR MARKET NEWS

Expect Further Rise

Bombay, Aug. 18. A private cable received from Liverpool states as under:—
"Cables sugar refiners appear urgently needing nearby. Expect further advance."
The following are closing quotations of New York market:—
September: 1.10c.
December: 1.15c.
March: 1.10c.

LINSEED OIL

London, Aug. 17. Linseed Oil naked, London cwt. Sellers 15/3 Sept./Dec.
Linseed Oil naked, London cwt. Sellers 16-1/4 Jan-Apr.

LONDON SILVER.

London, Aug. 17. Spot—Market is quiet.
Forward: 18-1/16
18-1/8

LONDON GOLD.

London, Aug. 17. Bar gold fine per oz. £5:18:7.

LONDON EXCHANGES.

T.T. London on Berlin 14.59
T.T. London on Amsterdam 8.62-3/4
T.T. London on Brussels 25.04
T.T. London on Madrid 43.28
T.T. London on Milan 67.87
T.T. London on Bern 17.85
T.T. London on Paris 88.65
T.T. London on Prague 117.25
T.T. London on New York (Closing Rate) 3.47-5/8

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

London, Aug. 17.
Bank Bills 3 Months 1-39/64 p.c.
Bank Bills 6 Months 1-53/64 p.c.
Finn Trade Bills, 3 Months: 2-1/2 p.c.
Finn Trade Bills, 6 Months: 2-3/4 p.c.

June 1933 5.74-0.1
July 1933 5.77-0.1
August 1933 5.79-0.1
Middling Spot 5.75-0.1

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, August 17.
Sakellaris, October: 7.78
November: 7.81
December: 7.86
January 1933: 7.84
March 1933: 8.03
May 1933: 8.11
July 1933: 8.20
F.G.F. Spot: 8.95

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, August 17.
Broach Fully Good (Good Staple): 5.33
Fine (Good Staple): 5.45
Superfine (Good Staple): 5.57
C.P. Omra, Good (No. 1 Staple): 5.44
Superfine (No. 1 Staple): 5.59
Choice (No. 1 Staple): 5.74
Bengal, Good: 4.61
Fully Good: 4.71
Fine: 4.91
Seinde, Fully Good: 4.71
Fine: 4.87
Superfine: 4.91

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES

F. P. Bales 1932-33 1931-32
Receipts to date 17-3-32 162000 61000
Receipts Yesterday 17-3-32 120000 5000
Exports to date 17-3-32 230000 113000
Stock at Ports 12-3-32 3344000 2748000
Stock Interior Towns 12-3-32 1313000 752000
Stock Liverpool 12-3-32 752000 941000
Visible Supply 12-3-32 6067000 4986000
Quantity in Sight 12-3-32 431000 40000
Quantity out of Sight 12-3-32 267000 233000

AMERICAN COTTON CROP

Latest Weather Report

Scattered showers Eastern and Western Belts. More Rain expected.

Weather Over U. S. A. Cotton Belt

East:—Temperatures ranged from 66 to 90 degrees. Weather was partly clear and partly cloudy.

Chief amounts of rainfall were:—Atlanta 1/10 inch, Jacksonville 3/10 inch and Montgomery 1/10 inch.

Central:—Temperatures ranged from 70 to 96 degrees. Weather was mostly cloudy.

Chief amounts of rainfall were:—Meridian 1/5 inch, New Orleans 7/10 inch, Memphis 3/10, Knoxville 1-1/10 inches and Oklahoma 2/5 inch.

West:—Temperatures ranged from 68 to 96 degrees. Weather was mostly clear.

Rainfall in Abilene was 1/5 of an inch.

WHEAT—BALTIC EXCHANGE.

Rosario Santa Fe, per 64 lb. Cargoes.
Sellers 27/3 Aug./Sep.
Barletta Russo, per 64 lb. Cargoes.
Sellers 27/6 Aug.-Sep.
Wheat South Australian Parcels.
Sellers 27/9 Aug.
Wheat Choice White Karachi. Parcels.
No offers.

JAVA SUGAR—LONDON MARKET

London, Aug. 17. Java Sugar, Fine White, Dutch Standard, No. 25 C & F. Cutta. Aug./Sept. per cwt. 8
C & F Bombay, Aug./Sept. per cwt. 8/0-1/2
C & F Karachi, Aug./Sept. per cwt. 8/0-1/2

LONDON PRODUCE.

London, Aug. 17. Cottonseed Bombay Hull ton.—No offers.
Castorseed Bombay Hull ton.—Sellers Aug./Sep. £12:5:0.
Rapeseed Torio, Hull/Continent.—Sellers Aug./Sep. £11:12:6.

LINSEED.

London, Aug. 17. Linseed Calcutta (London) ton.—Sellers £10:17/8 Aug./Sept.
Linseed La Plata c.f. Hull ton.—Sellers £8:12/6 Aug.
Linseed Bombay (London).—No nominal £11:2/6 Aug.-Sept.

COFFEE—NEW YORK MARKET.

New York, Aug. 17. Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 Quality) Spot 8-1/2
LONDON RUBBER.
London, Aug. 17. Smoked Sheet Sandard Ribbed lb. Spot.
Sellers 2-1/2.

LOANS.

London, Aug. 17. Interest Day to Day Loan 3/8 p.c.
Interest 7 Days' Market Loan 5/8 p.c.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

London, August 17. Chartered Bank of I. A. and C. £13-3/8.
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank London Register £113-12.
P. and O. Banking Corporation 7-1/4.
National Bank of India £33.
Funding Loan 4 per cent. £107.
Conversion Loan 3-1/2 per cent. £99-3/4.
Rupce Paper 3-1/2 per cent. £51.
Indian Stock 3 per cent. Sterling Loan £67-12.
Indian Stock 3-1/2 per cent. Sterling Loan £78-12.
Indian Stock 4-1/2 per cent. Sterling Loan £101.
Consols 2-1/2 per cent. £71-3/8.
War Loan 5 per cent. £101-7/8.
Victory Bonds 4 per cent. £106-3/8

LONDON METALS.

London, August 17. Copper Braziers £42-3/4.
Yellow metal £36.
Spelter Hard Indian Brands £13-1/8.
Cassia's 24 Gauge £9-1/4.
Tin, English Ingot £145-1/4.

NEW YORK DEMAND D BILLS.
New York, August 17. Demand Bills 3.47-3/4.

ALL-INDIA COTTON ACREAGE

3 Per Cent. Reduction

The total area under cotton cultivation in India for the season 1932-33 is 13,485,000 acres, against 13,926,000 acres last year. This shows a reduction of about 3 per cent.

Long-Run Outlook
For Government Securities

BULLISH FACTORS DISCOUNTED

(BY OUR FINANCIAL CRITIC.)

Bombay, Aug. 18. Abundant supply of money at cheap rate of interest has had its full effect on Government Securities and there seems to be no justification for any material improvement in prices. It will be almost impossible to find genuine investors to buy 3 1/2 per cent. paper above Rs. 70.

As long as funds remain invested there will be steadier markets for Government Securities and with bullish speculative enthusiasm there may be sharp upturns occasionally, but we see no reason to follow such advances.

On the contrary, as money finds employment in due course with the movement of new crops, we may look for a sagging tendency in prices in the long run. Commodity prices have improved and the present tendency is upwards, so they will need large sums of money at the time of marketing. There are signs of slow but steady recovery in trade conditions and although there is no pronounced improvement in the international, financial and political situation, there exists a keen desire for effective co-operation which in all probability, will result in more activity of general trade.

There is no outlet for money at present but as the season advances Bank Rate will be raised which is bound to reflect on security prices.

To-day there was a fair turnover of business in Government Securities and latest quotations level and the tone was steady.

MONEY MARKET

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS

Bombay, Aug. 18. B U Rate T T 1.6 132.
B C Rate D D 1.6 132.

LONDON:

Banks selling T T 1/6 1/16 Aug. Sept.
Banks Selling D D 1/6 1/16.
Banks Selling T T 1/6 1/32 Nov./Dec.
Banks buying T T 1/6 1/8.
Banks buying D D 1/6 5/32.
Banks buying 3 Mos 1/6 1/4 Mail.
Banks buying 3 Mos 1/6 7/32.

NEW YORK:

B. C. Rate T T 385.
Banks selling T T 383.
Banks Buying T T 380.
PARIS:—
Banks Selling D D 663.
Banks Buying D D 663.
AMSTERDAM:—
Banks selling D D 64 7/8.

JAPAN:

Banks Selling T T 94.
Banks buying 60 days 90.

HONGKONG:

Banks Selling D D 90 3/8.
SHANGHAI:—
Banks selling D D 118 1/4.

SINGAPORE:

Banks selling D D 155.
JAVA:—
Banks selling D D 65 1/8.

CROSS RATE:

New York/London 3.47 3/4 17th instant.
Shanghai/London 1/9 1/4 13th instant.

Japan/London 1/4 7/8 17th instant.

London/Paris £3.60 17th inst.
London/Belgium 25.05 17th instant.

London/Switzerland 17.85 17th instant.

London/Italy 67.75 17th instant.
London/Berlin 14.58 17th inst.

London/Holland 8.63 17th instant.

London/Stockholm 19.46 17th instant.
London/New York 3.47 1/2 17th instant.

Tone of Sterling Exchange:—

Firm.
Gold £25-18-0 16th instant.
£5-8-7 17th instant.

Silver London Ready 13 1/8 16th instant.
18 1/16 17th inst.

Silver London Forward 13 1/4 16th instant.
18 1/8 17th inst.

Silver New York Ready 28 1/2 16th instant.
27 7/8 17th inst.

London Discounts 3 Mos. 23/32 per cent.
16 h instant: 23/32 per cent.
17 h instant.

London Discounts 6 Mos. 1 5/32 per cent.
16th instant: 1 5/32 per cent.
17th instant.

Imperial Bank Rate 4 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 2 per cent.

Money:—Call 2 per cent.
3 Mos. 2 per cent.
6 Mos. 2 1/2 per cent.
Tone:—Firm.

COTTON STRADDLES

Approximate Differences

New York—Liverpool:—Oct. 359, Jan. 346, March 344.
Bombay—Liverpool:—Broach A./May (225)—Liverpool May (5.67) Rs. 22 at Exchange 1/6.
Bombay—New York:—Broach A./May (225)—New York May (7.93) Rs. 28.1/2 at 3.47-3/4 Cross Rate.

Teji-Mandi Premiums

Bombay, Aug. 18. Rs. as. p.
Cotton Broach A./M. 44 0 0
Cotton Indore Monthly 20 0 0
Silver Bhadrav. 1 9 0
Linseed September 0 2 6
Linseed May 1 4 0
Wheat September 0 2 0

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.

Bombay, Aug. 18. Bales.
Khandeish 257
Dholera 232
Broach 179
Campa-Dharwar 25
Tinnevely and Cam. 111
Wheat 11,179
Linseed 3,646
Rape, Rai and Mustard seeds 15
Gingellyseed 26
Poppyseed 12
Groundnut 4,655
Castorseed 1,137
Rice 30,924
Myrabollams 975
Cottonseed 1,106
Mowseed 1,213
Gram 1,181
Jowar 675
Bajrae 2,052
Coal 1,057

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GOVT'S "BREACH OF FAITH"

Opposition To Premier's Award JUGGLERY OF FIGURES IN BENGAL

BOMBAY, Thursday.—The Sind Hindu deputation now in Bombay have made the following statement in regard to the Premier's reference, in his Communal Award, to the separation of Sind:—

There was no question at any time of separating Sind from the Bombay Presidency if Sind's representatives at a conference were unable to show satisfactory means of financing Sind from their own provincial resources. That was the decision of the Sind Sub-committee of the Round Table Conference, later endorsed by His Majesty's Government.

BREACH OF FAITH.

The Miles Irving Committee and the Brayne Conference having disclosed a deficit of between Rs. 80 to Rs. 130 lakhs, quietness should have been given to the demand for separation by His Majesty's Government declaring against it.

Instead of doing that, the Prime Minister goes beyond the decision of the R. T. C. and his own announcement on behalf of His Majesty's Government in 1931 by suggesting in the communal award that the financial problems involved have still to be reviewed in connection with other problems of federal finance, meaning thereby that a subvention of a crore of rupees to separated Sind is by no means inconceivable or impossible.

Subvention was never the basis on which separation was brought by Muslim communalists and to hint at a subvention if federal finances permit it, as does the Prime Minister, now, is a clear breach of faith with the Hindus of Sind, with the Bombay Government, and with the members of the Round Table Conference.

SUBVENTION

Sir Phiroze Sethna, and Mr. H. P. Mody, both members of the Sind Separation Sub-committee of the R. T. C., have declared in writing that the principle of separation had been accepted on the clear understanding that Sind should stand on its own legs and if not separation does not take place.

We are, therefore, astounded at His Majesty's Government tacking on the question of separation its federal finance and by giving the widest possible interpretation to the words "if satisfactory means of financing Sind could be found" and at their formulating and publishing the number of members and percentages of communal representation in the new Sind Legislative Council, DANGEROUS GAME.

We are afraid that this is a dangerous game to play. Both His Majesty's Government and the Muslim communalists have made Sind a counter in the game of high Indian politics. The British Government are keeping Sind up their sleeves as the last trump card to buy off Muslim support for all their future constitutional plans.

But if federal finances do not permit separation, as it is most likely to be, in view of the clamorous demands of existing provinces for more money, the reactions thereby created in Muslim mind will not conduce to happier relations between the Government and the Muslims.

THE BENGAL JUGGLE

Significant Silence On Other Issues

MADRAS, Aug. 17.—Commenting on the communal award "The Hindu" says that the reasons given for the omission of the Central Legislature from the scope of the present decisions and the absence of decisions on other communal issues are not only wholly unconvincing, but clearly suggest that the question of central responsibility is yet far from being a live issue with the authorities. Referring to the award, the

paper states that it is evident that while in the Punjab an absolute majority for Moslems is guaranteed by the certainty of their securing two or three additional Muslim seats in the class electorate, in Bengal the 40.4 per cent of the seats which the Muslims get as against the 39.2 per cent which the Hindus get, will in all probability be easily reinforced by some out of the ten per cent European seats secured by the communal and commercial constituencies, and this would place the Hindu population of Bengal under a greater handicap than at present.

Turning to the depressed classes, the paper says that if the effect of the present proposals is further to divide them from the Hindu community it would be disastrous to their own interests.

IMPARTIAL AWARD
The "Madras Mail" welcomes the award and says that a simpler set of recommendations would have been theoretically more pleasing but practically less satisfactory.

"Justice" under the caption "The Swadesamitran" says that the award is to be equitable in this matter as between community and community have been established.

"Swadesamitran" says that under the constitution that would materialise if this award stands, national consciousness would weaken and India would be split up into self-conscious groups, each fighting for its rights and forgetting that they together form India.

LEADERS' VIEWS

Triumph For Muslims

Sir P. S. Sivaswami Iyer, in an interview, declared that the general impression the award produced was that it was a triumph for the Mahomedan agitation. He was shocked by the proposal to create communal constituencies for the representation of women.

Mr. A. Ramaswami Mudaliar said "On the whole, I am disposed to abide by the award and get on with the next stage of constructive task."

Mr. Jamal Mahomed M. L. A. declined to express his views at present.

Mr. Narayanaswami Chetty, a member of the Council of State, said that the award was a fair one, based on an impartial consideration of rival and mutually antagonistic claims.—A. P.

DISSATISFIED

Ghaznavi Blames Provincial Government

Calcutta, Aug. 17.—Over thirty Muslim leaders including Mr. A. K. Fazlul Haq, Syed Abdul Hafeez, member of the Council of State, Khan Bahadur Azizul Haq, member of the Legislative Council, and several members of the Bengal Legislative Council have issued a statement jointly saying:—

"While we appreciate that it is a distinct advance on the present situation it is disappointing to note that the unanswerable claims of the Mussalmans of Bengal to majority representation in the Provincial Legislature have not been recognised. We, however, appreciate the difficulties of the situation and we realise that the future well-being of India will depend, not so much on the manner in which conflicting claims have been sought to be reconciled in the award as on the spirit which will animate the various communities in coming forward to shoulder the responsibility of Government in the coming reforms."

Entry Of Women

"After all what have the Moslems gained? Under the Montague-Chelmsford Constitution they had forty per cent of elected seats in the Council, but there

TROOPS FOR BENGAL

TO SUPPRESS TERRORISTS

SIMLA, Aug. 18.

The following press communiqué has been issued:—

The situation in Bengal caused by the terrorist movement has been reviewed by the Government of India in consultation with the Government of Bengal.

In spite of the special measures which have been taken, murders of officials have not ceased and political assassinations, mail robberies and thefts of arms and ammunition still continue.

The Government of Bengal have now recommended, and the Government of India are in full agreement with them, that the military forces in the presidency should be very substantially increased.

In accordance with this decision a force of two infantry brigades less one British infantry battalion, that is to say, six battalions of Indian infantry and one battalion of British infantry will proceed to Bengal at the beginning of the ensuing cold weather and will remain there so long as the circumstances demand their presence.—A. P.

was the solid official block to protect their interests as they were condemned to be a minority in the legislature" says Mr. A. H. Ghaznavi, M.L.A. "To-day under Mr. MacDonald's award they get only eight per cent more, and the official block disappears. The inclusion of Muslim women in the eight per cent apparently gained, would in practice, be a distinct loss to Muslim representation, and cannot but disturb the 'delicately adjusted communal balance' which the Premier professes to be so anxious to maintain."

An analysis of the award he adds, shows that Europeans, Anglo Indians and Indian Christians have got what they wanted under the Minorities Pact, but it is the Muslims alone whose demand under that Pact and elsewhere has been completely ignored. "The weakness of the advocacy of the Muslim case by the Government of Bengal is apparent. The Governor is quite new to his surroundings, having had as yet no opportunity of exchanging views with representatives of non-official Muslims and the general impression is left on Muslim minds, that the unsatisfactory treatment of the case by His Majesty's Government is due to lack of proper advice and guidance from trusted advisers."

RETROGRADE

Mr. J. N. Basu, M.L.C., who was a member of the Round Table Conference, says:—

"The Prime Minister's award has come. It is clearly not meant to be final. It is a complete change from the policy of toleration and equal chances of a common basis for all to what ever creed or race they may belong. That was the policy that brought about peace and goodwill and developed trade and industry. The award lays down a rule which carries us further back than the Montford scheme, which emphasised and magnified differences by doing away with general seats."—A. P.

CONSIDER AND CONSOLIDATE

Seth Haroon's Hint To Muslims

OTTAWA, Aug. 17.—Haji Abdullah Haroon, a delegate to the Empire Economic Conference, commenting on the communal decision, expressed the opinion that the Punjab decision could not be satisfactory to the Mussalmans of India, however, to consider the Award calmly, and seriously consolidate the present advantages and prepare a programme for the future.

Seth Haroon hoped that it would still be possible for the community of India to settle their own future, thereby creating good-will

STRIKERS STONE POLICE

Stoppage Threatens Lancashire

LONDON, Aug. 17.

The danger of a strike in the Lancashire cotton trade appears to be growing owing to the determined attitude of both sides.

Mr. J. H. Grey, chairman of the Cotton Spinners and Manufacturers' Association, the principal employers' organisation concerned in the dispute in the weaving section of the industry, stated to-day that the employers would not accept any outside intervention on the question of reinstatement of the displaced operatives, which is one of the main issues of the dispute.

A member of the Central Board of Northern Counties Textile Trades Federation, which embraces ten trade unions in the weaving section, said that the operatives were very determined and a county strike was a real possibility.

MEN DISAPPOINTED.
He added that the operatives in some districts were disappointed that they had not been able to begin the strike straightaway. In various cotton centres the operatives are ceasing work at individual mills as a protest against the wage reductions.

There were some disturbances in Burnley last night when a crowd of strikers demonstrated against women weavers who had remained at work. A crowd stoned the police, who were protecting the women. Some police were injured and several arrests were made.—Reuter.

HINDU MAHASABHA MEETING

DELHI, August 17.

Following the announcement made by the Secretary of the Hindu Mahasabha intimating the public that the dates announced by the local Reception Committee could be regarded as final and that no session of the Mahasabha will be possible on those days. A meeting of the local Reception Committee was held to-day when they once again resolved to stick to their previous dates namely August 27, 28 and 29.—A. P.

BREATHING SPACE

LONDON, Aug. 17.
The "Manchester Guardian" (Liberal) hopes that the Premier's scheme will provide a breathing space, during which the various Indian communities will develop a new attitude of mind with about 35 per cent of Germany's mercantile marine is lying idle in various ports. The number of vessels laid up rose from 360 on July 1, to 392 on August 1, a representing increase in tonnage from 1,270,000 to 1,380,000. To the latter figure should be added another 70,000 tons not included in the official statistics.—Reuter.

IN THE RIGHT SPIRIT

Allahabad, Aug. 18.
The "Pioneer" urges that the communal award should be accepted in the spirit in which it has been made, for without it no constitutional progress is possible and suggests that Hindus and Muslims should endeavour to the best of their ability to discard their present fears and suspicions of each other's motives and accept the inevitable in the interests of the country as a whole.—A. P.

POONA MUSLIMS' ENTHUSIASM

Poona, Aug. 18.
A special meeting of the Anjuman-e-Ittehad-e-Islam of Poona, Khan Bahadur Jan Mohamed presiding, was held last night in the main street to express the complete satisfaction of the community at the British Government's award on the communal question. The following resolutions were unanimously passed:—

(1) That the Anjuman-e-Ittehad-e-Islam, Poona, gratefully expresses its satisfaction with the terms of the communal award in so far as it refers to Muslims and respectfully congratulates the Prime Minister for the unique statesmanship, courage and genuine solicitude for the expedition of the constitutional progress of India that he evinced.

(2) That the Anjuman also thanks the Aga Khan and the Muslim delegates to the Round Table Conference for their contribution to this success.—A. P.

REFEREE SUSPENDED

FALSE DECISION AGAINST CARNERA

NEWARK, Aug. 17.

As a sequel to the defeat of Carnera by the Polish-American Stanley Poreda on points in a ten round bout, the referee has been suspended by the New Jersey Commission for what the Commissioners describe as an "unpardonable decision". The referee awarded the fight to Poreda, although most critics gave him only two rounds.—Reuter.

SCHMELING-WALKER BOUT

NEW YORK, Aug. 17.
Max Schmeling will meet Mickey Walker (not Mickey Miller) in Madison Square arena on September 19.—Reuter.

LAHORE WORKER JAILED

LAHORE, Aug. 17.
Mr. Achintaram, a member of the servants of the Peoples Society, who was arrested on the charge of assisting Congress activities, has been sentenced by the Additional District Magistrate to two years rigorous imprisonment and Rs. 200 fine.—A. P.

AUSTRIA ACCEPTS LEAGUE LOAN

"Surrender" Condition

LONDON, Aug. 17.
Vienna.—The danger of the resignation of Chancellor Dollfus was averted, at least for the present, when the National Council adopted, by 81 votes to 80, the Lausanne Protocol providing for the League of Nations loan of £8,500,000 to Austria. Owing to the stringent conditions attached to the loan which the Opposition Parties regarded were tantamount to surrender of Austrian independence, there was fear that the loan would be rejected.—Reuter.

GERMAN SHIPPING SLUMP

BERLIN, August 17.
The effects of the trade depression on German shipping is forcibly illustrated by the fact that about 35 per cent of Germany's mercantile marine is lying idle in various ports. The number of vessels laid up rose from 360 on July 1, to 392 on August 1, a representing increase in tonnage from 1,270,000 to 1,380,000. To the latter figure should be added another 70,000 tons not included in the official statistics.—Reuter.

EXPORTING CURRENCY

German Factory Owner Flees From Justice

BERLIN, August 17.
Charged with violating the decree forbidding export of currency by smuggling 250,000 marks to England and Switzerland, a German factory owner, Drost von Zerbst, and his English wife have been sentenced, in absentia, by the Dessau Court to twelve months and six months' imprisonment respectively and fined £4,750. Drost fled to England to evade arrest. Property valued at £5000 belonging to the couple at Zerbst, has been confiscated.

HONOUR FOR SEA DEAD

BERLIN, August 17.
The wreck of the "Niobe", the German naval training ship which foundered in the Baltic three weeks ago with a loss of 69 lives, has been towed under water to Kiel, her home port. The funeral of the victims will be held next Sunday after the "Niobe" which now lies under shallow water in harbour, has been brought to the surface.—Reuter.

Papen Hopes To Carry On BUT NAZIS BID FOR POWER

BERLIN, Aug. 17.

"Within a few weeks political conditions will result in the Nazis' assumption of power," declares Count Helldorf, leader of the Berlin "Brown Army," in a manifesto to his troops, announcing that all storm troops are given leave till August 28, after which all leave is cancelled.

"Germany still has aspirations for the return of some of her colonies," declared Chancellor von Papen, in an exclusive interview to Reuter. The question of Germany's colonies was another case of unjustifiable discrimination against Germany, which must be remedied sooner or later but no diplomatic negotiations on it had yet been opened.

Herr von Papen added: "We shall remain in office for a long time. Government will not try to avoid the Reichstag, as we are confident of the success of our appeal to the commonsense of the political parties, who realise that no other Government can replace the present Government. But should the Reichstag pass a vote of no confidence, then Government will act in accordance with the situation whilst firmly respecting the constitution."

DISARMAMENT
The Chancellor declared that Herr Hitler had admitted that he had had a bad time with some of his impatient followers and therefore had to refuse anything less than the Chancellorship.

Declaring that Germany's claim for equality of treatment with

other Powers regarding disarmament was of vital importance, Herr von Papen refused to say whether Germany would leave the League if her claim was not recognised.—Reuter.

REDS AND NAZIS

Problem For German Justice

KOENIGSBERG, August 17.
Severe sentences passed here on Reds for assaults during the Reichstag election campaign have quickened interest in the coming trial of Nazis charged in connection with terrorist outrages which followed the election day. Eleven Reds were accused of attacking a group of Nazi pamphleteers with sticks, stones, and wounding one of them. The court sentenced one Communist to fifteen months' hard labour, another to one year's hard labour, and the remainder to imprisonment ranging between six and ten months. The man in the street is now waiting to see what sentences the Nazis will get.—Reuter.

GRADING OF GRAINS

Ottawa Scheme To Benefit India

LONDON, Aug. 17.
Ottawa.—Heads of the delegations and later private meeting of the whole conference will be concerned to-day with committees' reports, one of the most important being that of the Economic Co-operation Committee, presided over by Sir Atul Chatterjee. It carried out investigations in many directions from which India notably is likely to benefit. Industrial standardisation was one of its topics. It dealt with reduction and simplification of patterns of manufactured goods and of tests applicable to the raw materials from which they are made. The Indian Delegation welcome the possibility of acceptance throughout the Commonwealth of cotton and jute goods made to simple economic specifications as helping towards nationalisation of both industries in India. India stands further to gain materially by the adoption and simplification of standards of grading in agricultural produce as a flip to her high quality industries of grain, fibre and seeds.—Reuter.

FRENCH PLANE DISASTER

LONDON, Aug. 17.
Bizerte.—Four members of the French Air Force were burned to death when a seaplane crashed near here during aerial manoeuvres.—Reuter.

RAILWAY BREACH

The Divisional Traffic Superintendent of the N.W. Railway, wires under date August 17:—
The railway line between Gomman and Talsal at mile 5/15, bridge 62, on the Kalka-Simla Section was washed away at 6 hrs this morning, due to heavy rains resulting in an interruption of through communication. Transportation of passengers is being done on the site of the breach and will be necessary for at least 4 days, when it is hoped, through communication will be restored.—A. P.

JEWS' FEARS OF THEIR FUTURE

World Congress To Discuss Problems

LONDON, Aug. 17.
Geneva.—The Jewish Conference has decided to convene a World Congress to consider the critical situation of Jews, endangering their rights of citizenship and national rights in many countries, the necessity for alleviating the misery of the Jewish masses and the task of building up a Jewish National Home in Palestine.—Reuter.

U. S. TURNS THE CORNER

Favourable Trade Balance In July

WASHINGTON, Aug. 17.
The United States' favourable trade balance in July, largest hitherto this year, owing to the figures issued by the Department of Commerce, show that exports exceeded imports by 28,000,000 dollars, compares with 6,000,000 dollars favourable balance in July 1932, and only 3,000,000 in June 1932.—Reuter.

STATE LOANS IN U. S.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 17.
The Finance Reconstruction Corporation has lent 1,219,000,000 dollars to 4,947 institutions including 4,190 banks and trust companies from February 1 to July 31 this year, according to statement issued by Mr. Mills, Secretary to the Treasury.—Reuter.

BRITISH MARKETS

LONDON, Aug. 17.
With profit-taking resumed and absence of fresh support, gilt-edged securities further released in some instances by three-quarters to one per cent. Other sections of the Stock Exchange were also quiet. The only shares to show any animation were South African minings, which generally were very firm on good development rumours. Commodity markets lacked fresh features. Liverpool cotton futures, however, weakened owing to labour situation in the textile industry.—Reuter.